The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

The Zurich Conference Still in Session.

Reported Red Republican Rising at Parma.

Collision Between Austrian and Prussian Soldiers at Frankfort.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN OF TWELVE MILLIONS.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Steady —Provisions Tending Dow ward.

Consols 95 1-8 a 95 1-4

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax this forenoon, and will be due at Boston at an early hour to-morrow (Friday) evening.

We shall, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, be able to communicate over the wires to-night, in season for the morning journals of Friday, only a very brief abstract of the *America's* news, but the full details will be transmitted in season for Friday after noon's papers.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Quebec July 30, arrived at Liverpool Aug. 10, having made the passage in about 11 days.

The steamship *Great Britain*, from New-York July 28, arrived at Liverpool also on the 10th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York July 30, arrived at Liverpool, *viâ* Cork, on the 11th inst.

The steamship *Ariel*, from New-York July 30, arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst.

The Zurich Conference continued in session, but the Sardinian representatives absented themselves from some of its sittings. The proceedings of the Conference were strictly secret.

It was reported by way of Vienna that the Red Republicans had proclaimed in Parma; that the Piedmontese were driven out; that the friends of order were everywhere taking flight.

A threatening collision had taken place between some Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort.

A Russian loan of twelve millions sterling, and the Indian loan of five millions had been introduced in the London market.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the week added up 48,000 bales, of which 3,600 bales were taken by speculators, and 5,500 bales for export. The market closed dull on Friday at a decline of 1-16d. on all grades. Some authorities say the decline on the middling and lower qualities was 1-16d.@⅛d., and that the market closed with free offerings on the part of holders, though without pressing on the market. The sales on Friday were estimated at 7,000 bales, the market closing steady and slightly firmer. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....6¾d.	Middling Mobile...7 1-16d.
Middling Orleans....7⅛d.	Fair Upland.....7⅛d.
Fair Mobile.....7⅛d.	Middling Upland.6 15-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 633,000 bales, of which 577,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester market was quiet but firm. The demand for Eastern goods was dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions were declining, and holders were pressing their stocks on the market.

HAVRE MARKET.

Cotton at Havre had declined 1f.@2f. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted at 113f. and *bas* at 106f. The sales of the week were 5,000 bales, the market closing steady at the above quotations. The stock in port was 81,300 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money closed on Friday, at 95@95¼ for money and 95¼@95¾ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £98 500 since the last weekly report. The money market was without change.

POLITICAL.

New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

The "fierce Democracie" assembled in Trenton to-day, at the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. A great stir was perceptible last evening, and the keepers of the different hotels patronized by the delegates, I expect, wished there was a Convention every day. The meeting was organized at 12 M., by appointing the Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, of Mercer, as Chairman *pro tem.*, and the Hon. J. C. RAFFERTY, of Hunterdon, and Major CUNNINGHAM, of Essex, as temporary Secretaries. A Committee was appointed, composed of one from each County, for the purpose of appointing permanent officers.

Two delegations appeared from Sussex County, both claiming to stand on the same platform, and to hold the same creed, but splitting on the question of regularity of appointments. The Convention fought for a while over this knotty case, and finally agreed to exclude both delegations. The Hon. WM. C ALEXANDER was then elected President, and a series of resolutions were adopted, declaring adherence to the Cincinnati platform, opposing the assumption by Congress of the power of excluding Slavery from the Territories, and denouncing the African Slave-trade. The following resolutions were also adopted:

And whereas, The late division of the Democratic Party in this State related exclusively to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and to the action of the National Administration upon that question, both sections having cordially approved the course of the Administration in other important matters and measures, and as that question has been settled, and no practical good can result from its discussion, or any expression of opinion as to the past action thereon; therefore

Resolved, That all such past questions and discussions should by common consent be dropped, leaving every Democrat to enjoy his own opinion thereon, untrammeled by any party action or resolutions, and that burying these past controversies, a common and earnest effort should now be made by every New-Jersey Democrat to reestablish our party in power.

Resolved, That the Republican Party, by admitting a convicted criminal as a member of the last General Assembly, evinced a perfidious disregard of and contempt for the Constitution of this State, violated that Constitution for partisan purposes, and outraged the moral sense of the people of this State, by placing a disfranchised convict over them as a law maker, and in a position where strangers to them might regard him as a *representative* of their characters and moral sentiment; and that the unparalleled and arbitrary action of the Republican majority of the House of Assembly in forcing upon that body, by a party vote, in hot haste, a member totally disqualified, without permitting the presentation to the House of reasons against his admission, richly deserves, as it must receive, the condemnation of all patriotic and law-loving citizens, and stamp the Republican Party as dangerous to our free institutions, and tyrannical and oppressive to the last degree, whenever political power and control are ever temporarily lodged in their hands.

Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT was nominated for Governor, on the sixth ballot, having received 388 votes. A Committee of five was appointed to wait upon him and inform him of the result.

Gen. WRIGHT soon made his appearance in the Convention, and spoke in substance as follows:

He thanked the numerous delegations in the Convention for their kind partiality in nominating him for the office of Governor, and said that it was done not so much on account of his abilities as a regard for one who had struggled for the cause. He made some remarks in reference to the great benefits derived to the State and nation from Democratic principles—that the Opposition would have enough to do to attend to their own troubles without attending to the Democratic Party, and pledging himself, if elected, to evince his appreciation of the honor by good conduct, he closed. [Much cheering.]

Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT is a man of moderate height, rather stout in person, and looks like a working Democrat.

Altogether, this was "one of the Conventions." Should the Americans and Republicans unite, Gen. WRIGHT will have enough to do to get elected. This has been shown by the past. At the last Presidential election the Opposition were not in union, and the State went Democratic at the same Gubernatorial election. With a united Opposition Gov. NEWELL had a large majority. OCULAR.

THE NEWPORT REUNION.

Mr. Gradgrind's Opinions of the Festival.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Your regular correspondent has given you an extended report of the reunion of the "Sons and Daughters of the Island of Rhode Island," and regarding the affair in a professional light has done his duty fully and completely. There are incidents, however, which give pregnancy to such an occasion which are likely to be overlooked by all but outsiders For the benefit of the future generations which may come up here to discharge a duty similar to that which has already been performed here, incidents should be put on record.

To day workmen are busy in removing the emblems which have decorated the fronts of all the buildings, and on taking down and restoring the signal flags and standards to their owners. It is hard to tell what the people would have done for bunting had it not happened that Newport has been a commercial centre in its time. Some of the inhabitants still boast that there was a time when letters were addressed to individuals who resided in "New-York, near Newport," and they assert with considerable emphasis that their town may yet regain the sumpremacy she once enjoyed. Has she not one of the finest harbors in the world, they say, and is there not to be a line of steamers established which shall touch at the port regularly? New-Yorkers leave the inhabitants of the old town under the hill to derive all the enjoyment they can from these dreams of the future; take up their quarters in one of the fashionable hotels, bathe as often as suits their convenience, and come and go whenever they choose, without evincing any anxiety whatever in the matter.

But, *revenons a nos moutons*. Your readers will see the applicability of the French motto before I have progressed far.

The "Sons" in the procession numbered I believe about 350. Allow a wife and two children to each one of these representatives, which is a very liberal estimate by the way, and the entire number of returned "sons and daughters" would amount to fourteen hundred. Half of this number, I believe, registered their names on the book at the Mayor's office, which your correspondent justly remarks will be a "curiosity" hereafter. I hope, as an American, if not a Yankee myself, that the writers have made more respectable marks in the world than they did on the pages of that register. It is a literal fact that one of the seven hundred who immortalized themselves there, was obliged to make his "mark." The ratio is highly honorable to Newport; however, it must be acknowledged.

The four hundred sons of their fathers received the most distinguished honors as the procession wound its way through the serpentine course marked out for it. Two hours after the time appointed, the procession arrived at the tent. Three thousand people are not to be seated in five minutes, and it was somewhat amusing to see how each individual varied the programme so to suit his own convenience. There the tables were, groaning with water-melons, mush-melons, peaches, cold meats, &c. Of necessity, these eatables had some of them been preserved for so long a time that the multitude were content, like Job's war horse, to smell them afar off. The fruits were so tempting, however, that those who had their appetite sharpened by their two-mile tramp, fell to without waiting for grace to be said. The onset was becoming more and more furious, when Mayor CRANSTON came forward, and making his voice heard above the clatter of the knives and forks, delivered his very appropriate address of welcome.

Dr. CHANNING of Boston (not the D. D., but the M. D., the resurrection of the Sons did not extend so far back as that) followed. There were very many interesting reminiscences scattered through his speech, but the great fault was its utter defiance of the eight minute rule which the Committee of Arrangements had adopted. It would have made an admirable lecture, both as regarded matter and length; but as the Doctor was not blessed with a very powerful voice the tempest Mayor CRANSTON had stilled began to rage again. The hankering after the flesh pots seized the people, and the calls of hunger proved louder than the calls to order. Dr. C. offered to desist, but those in his immediate neighborhood urged him to continue, and he did so for half an hour, very much to the regret of some of the orators expectant, whose tongues were fairly vibrating with their anxiety to rattle off their neat little impromptus. Finally Dr. C. yielded the floor, grace was said over the moiety of refreshments which remained, and the exercises proceeded according to the programme.

Mayor RODMAN, of Providence, entered into the spirit of the occasion very happily. His genial soul found expression in some very apt verses, which I regret that you did not vary the monotony of your report with. Gov. TURNER was brief and to the point. Col. VAN ZANDT, I believe the gentleman has a right to the military prefix, was spirited, and Ex-Mayor COZZENS' reminiscences were truly interesting. Col. MAGRUDER, who was evidently called on without any opportunity for previous preparation, made one of the happiest addresses of the day. A thought to which he gave utterance is well worth being preserved. The United States army, said he, is but a picket guard, stationed wherever danger threatens, the people will file up to the front when the alarm is given, to fight battles under a standard which has not known defeat.

The rest of the speakers were afflicted with a serious historical mania; and, judging from the striking similarity of the addresses, I should say that there could never have been but one history of Rhode Island published. Allusions to ROGER WILLIAMS, the burning of the *Liberty* and *Gaspee*, were made in a most monotonous manner. There were no changes rung on names or events. It was, perhaps, but natural that the gathering should have partaken somewhat of the character of a mutual admiration society; but respect for invited guests should have prevented the glorification of "Little Rhody" being carried so far, spirited spinster as she has always shown herself to be.

Even the multitude tired of this constant iteration. While one of the speakers was busily reading from his manuscript, there was a sudden stampede from the tent. The "Punkinville Rainjers" were coming. The benches could not have been cleared more suddenly had a meteor fallen in the midst of the patiently-suffering audience.

There is a company in New-York, called "Fantasticals," which is a faint, shadowing forth of an idea which has never been carried out more happily than it was on the present occasion. This brigade numbered 150 men, and there was not one of them who was not a study.

There was his Satanic Majesty frisking about his forked tail in the most dignified manner. "Mose" and "Lize" were enjoying a pleasant drive, while a hapless wight, dressed in a canvas suit, elaborately covered with tar and feathers, was riding on a rail. A poor decrepid figure, stuffed with straw, was so fastened to the outside of a bushel basket that it was difficult to believe an old man with stout legs was not carrying the legless trunk of a hearty fellow most comfortably stowed away in the basket. Brother Jonathan, in a characteristic costume, was munching away at a hunk of gingerbread most industriously. Your knights of the busy pencil were admirably burlesqued by a character carrying a crayon so immense that one end rested of necessity on the shoulder of the writer who was scribbling in his note-book. But the fashionables who congregate on the Ocean House balconies tittered and blushed the most at exaggerations of their own style of apparel.

These "Rainjers" proved to be invaders from Providence They were escorted by the Block Island Guard. From one end of the city to the other there was a continual guffaw until they took pity on the aching sides of the people, and removed their hideous and grotesque disguises.

It was not much to be wondered at that Mayor CRANSTON had to declare an adjournment of the exercises at the time when this ludicrous procession passed.

The exercises of the evening were, in many respects, happier than those in the morning. The removal of the benches gave opportunity for more freedom of motion, and one or two of the speakers entered more into the proper spirit of the occasion.

Perhaps the "Sons and Daughters" enjoyed all these exercises amazingly, but the extraordinary pains taken to attract outsiders should have induced the speakers to vary the monotony of their remarks.

Mayor CRANSTON and Ex-Mayor COZZENS both deserve great credit for their untiring efforts to make the celebration a memorable one. It was not their fault that it miscarried in some particulars.

The seven or eight thousand excursionists who came to town Monday found themselves much in the position of flies caught in a patent trap. It was easier for them to get into Newport than it was for them to get out. The boats this morning carried away two thousand, and left nearly that number on the wharves.

Why is it that newspaper correspondents consider it their duty to invest everything with a *couleur de rose*. Some enthusiastic bachelor or hot-blooded young man who has been down to the beach, between 11 o'clock and 3, grows eloquent over the "forms which HELEN might have envied, &c., &c." Now, if there is anything beside the "Punkinville Rainjers" which has a right to be called comical it is these same dripping figures which emerge from the waters of the bay in all the glory of soaked flannel and dilapidated straw hats. Morning after morning I have whiled away the time in watching them; and let me assure the *habitués* of the inland watering places, of Saratoga, Ballston, Sulphur Springs, &c., that there is no better antidote for melancholy and ennui than the sight Newport Beach affords between the hours named. Certain it is that VENUS APHRODITE never wore a modern bathing-dress. And that if PARIS had first seen HELEN arrayed in this nondescript ridiculous garb, the Trojan war could never have occurred, and students would have been spared the miseries of investigating the mysteries of HOMER. Why will not your correspondents submit for their fancies facts?

GRADGRIND.

Pennsylvania Germans.

From the Pennsylvania Evening Bulletin.

With but a few hours' journey of Philadelphia literally, scores of thousands of people whose daily and familiar conversation is entirely in German. The language which they speak is mixed with much English, but the German portion is not more of a *patois* than that spoken in many parts of Germany, while it is much more intelligible to a student of languages than the Bavarian or Swiss-German dialects. It is not so much perverted from the original but that any person of ordinary intelligence, who understands it, may readily master pure German. That such is the case is proved by the fact that clergymen preach and editors write for our German fellow-citizens, in the pure dialect of the Fatherland.

We mention this subject because it is one which has provoked much discussion, and occasionally not a little angry feeling. On the one hand, there are thousands who wish to see the German language exterminated in Pennsylvania; on the other, a large proportion of the agricultural population adhere sternly to the old tongue, because it is identified in every way with the manners and customs to which they are so remarkably attached. The young, who are full of fashionable follies, and who only aim at imitating the "style" of the great Atlantic cities, and yet who are not well enough educated to appreciate the advantage of familiarity with the tongue of SCHILLER and of GOETHE, and which is more valued, in truly cultivated society, than all the languages of Southern Europe put together, are weak enough to be ashamed of it, affecting to know only English, and perhaps expressing contempt for the "Dutch" in every form. Then, again, we have a different class of the so-called common sense men, who are firmly persuaded that it is impossible for people to understand two languages at once in anything like perfection; that "Dutch is not worth knowing, anyhow;" they have got along without it, and the sooner others do the better for them. So that, what with one influence and another, the principal point of discussion which reaches us is that of a war as to whether German or English shall be taught in schools. The two appear as warring elements; the German, indeed, is one ultimately destined to be conquered, but which should fight to the last for selfish independence.

The *Volksfreund*, a paper published at Middleburgh, Pa., contains in its last number an interesting and well-written article on "The German Language in Snyder County," in which, however, neither the contributor nor his editorial commentator arrive at any more definite conclusion than that the German must be kept up in schools, come what may. We translate the following from the editor's remarks:

"We demand from our English brothers that which is the natural right of a German, i. e. the privilege of instruction in the German tongue. The apprehension of our friend, that there is a want of German teachers, is not well founded; there are at least in every district one or more persons capable of imparting instruction. Let our School Directors and our County Overseer once introduce German instruction, and we assure them that German teachers will soon be found. But to attain this end our German farmers must lay hands to the work, and display a proper liberality."

What is really wanted is a general system of good education, aided by teachers of such information and intelligence that the Pennsylvania farmer's son, while acquiring English, shall, at the same time, *retain* his German, and so far purify it as to be able to read and speak it correctly. This would be perfectly possible, were it urged as it should be, and here the appeal of our cotemporary to the farmers to support schools more liberally, is very commendable. Geography and arithmetic can be taught in either language, and even for the youngest children it is found that learning to spell and read in one tongue aids another. Nothing is commoner than to see children thus educated in Germany, to learn both French and German, and we often see girls and boys who, by being simply provided with an intelligent teacher, grow up understanding English and French, though it may be that they only hear the latter spoken among a very limited circle of friends.

Remarkable Case of Circumstantial Evidence in England.

The English papers contain a report of the recent trial of a young man named JOHN ISAAC JONES, an attorney's clerk, for the wilful murder of HARRIETT BAKER, at Ledbury, on the 17th of May, 1859. The deceased, an elderly woman, had the care of the premises of the employer of the accused at night, and was found, on the morning of the 18th of May, dead upon the floor of her room, having apparently been strangled with a rope placed about her neck. Her clothes were considerably burnt, and from appearances it was the design of the murderer to burn both body and building, in order to conceal his crime. The office was robbed of considerable money. The evidence collected against the accused was of a most remarkable, though wholly of a circumstantial character.

It was evident in the first place that the building was not forcibly entered, and the supposition, therefore, was, that she had been murdered by some one who had obtained access to the house in a friendly way. The woman when last seen was mending a pair of pantaloons belonging to the prisoner. At that time there was nothing upon the table of deceased but the next morning there were glasses there, one of which contained gin and water. The prisoner had recently bought some gin and was seen at 10 o'clock of the previous night going towards the office. The next morning the accused got up unusually early and went out. Near a spot where he was seen was found a parcel of silver coin, among which was a sixpence identified as having been stolen from the office on the night of the murder. In the prisoner's box there was found a bludgeon, such as might have caused the blow which was on the forehead of the deceased.

There were other suspicious circumstances, such as the prisoner being "hard up" for money before the murder, while at the time of his arrest about $60 was found upon him, for the possession of which he could not account. Postage stamps were also stolen, and sixty-four were found in his possession. On the 28th of June some ashes were found in the prisoner's fireplace which proved to be the ashes of Bank of England notes; and, as two bank notes were missed from Mr. MASEFIELD's office, it was suggested that these were the two stolen notes, which the prisoner had destroyed. Part of the word "bearer" was still visible on the ash. It also appeared that when he bought the gin it was put into a green bottle, which he promised to return. It was proved, however, that in order to do this after the murder, he exchanged a white bottle for a green one, and washed it with gin. In an envelope in his possession there were found some blue stamps which cost 2d. It appeared that every stamp was marked with letters, and those found on the prisoner were shown by the letters not to be the duplicates with those which remained, and therefore they might have formed part of the same sheet of stamps. There was another peculiarity, which seemed to show that they belonged to the same parcel.

Notwithstanding all this cumulative evidence, the jury, after a consultation of about three hours, acquitted the accused, who seemed a good deal astonished at the result of the trial, though he loudly declared his innocence of the murder.

Progress of the Civil War in Mexico.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

MINATITLAN, Tehuantepec, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The schooner *Suffolk*, with her very popular master, SMITH, leaves to-day for your port. This affords me the opportunity to give you a few items of Mexican news, which we received from Vera Cruz by the overland mail. The latest paper from that place in our possession is the 28th ult.

Gen. SANTOS DEGOLLADO had resumed the chief command of the Liberal army, and had taken up his headquarters in Colima.

Gen. ZUAZUA, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal army of the North, had left San Luis Potosi with 5,000 men, and was marching towards Guanajuato and Queretara.

Gens. RUCHA, OGASON, PUEBLITA and ORTEGA, with the forces at their command, had commenced operations against Gen. MARQUEZ, in Gaudalajara.

The Governor of Zacatecas has issued a special message against conspirators in that State. Every one taken in the act, or against whom the charge is sustained, is to be shot down without a trial. Several priests, undoubtedly troubled in their consciences, have taken leave in all haste.

Col. MENDEZ had defeated ORONOZ and GUITERREZ, (Colonels in MIRAMON'S service,) near Zacatlan, in the department of Puebla. Col. MENDEZ took possession of this important place on the 12th ult., and reports that the enemy lost in killed, wounded, and desertions, about 300 men.

From the City of Mexico there is no news, except that they are, as usual, trying very hard to raise money. This seems to be the occupation even of every military chief in the service of that Government. ROBLES had levied a new contribution from the citizens of Jalapa. The same had been done by the commander of the forces in Orizaba.

The notorious robber chief, CONOS, had left Orizaba for Tehuacan, and it is reported (though it is very improbable,) that he actually intends to march against Oaxaca.

Private letters from Vera Cruz state that there is a great scarcity of provisions in that city, and that the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, stationed in that port, was getting short of stores of all kinds, and likely to suffer seriously.

A new English war steamer arrived at Vera Cruz on the 26th.

The little disturbance in the neighboring villages of Minatitlan, of which I wrote in my last, originating in an order of the Prefect of the district to take possession of a portion of the Church property, has been satisfactorily settled, the Indians being obliged to submit.

The rainy season has set in here in full vigor, consequently the heat is excessively great, and bilious fever is very common.

The day before yesterday entered this port the English brig *Her Majesty*, in ballast, consigned to the house of Casseran. She will take back a load of mahogany.

SPORTING.

Another Exciting Race in Boston.

From the Boston Post, 25th inst.

The quartette of turfmen that on Tuesday inaugurated a trotting enterprise, at the South-End Riding Park, with a match between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, closed the affair, yesterday afternoon, with an introduction of the well-known and highly-esteemed trotters *Pilot* and *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York. The contest of the preceding day had placed a damper upon subsequent arrangements, so great and general was the dissatisfaction at Mr. EOFF'S (the driver of *Princess*) course, and the attendance of spectators consequently fell from somewhere in the vicinity of 20,000 to 2,000. The sum of $2,300 was paid the famous mares to make the meeting in Boston on Tuesday, yet Mr. EOFF claimed a per centage of the gate money, and to his not being able to obtain the same is attributed his spiritless bearing when he permitted *Flora* to win easily among the thirds. Mr. MCMANN said that *Flora* would have made even better time than 2:26 (which was certainly most remarkable far a half-mile track) if there had been anything to urge or yoke her. She was in the condition, he thought, to repeat, if not beat, her wonderful time of 2:22, made two weeks since, and the fastest on record. The receipts at the gate, on Tuesday, were between $5,000 and $6,000, leaving a profit of about $2,000 to be divided among the four managers.

The attendance yesterday, as we have said, hardly exceeded that of two thousand persons, and the fact was rather surprising, in view of the great interest that was supposed to be felt in the race. The morning had promised rain, but by noon the sky had become almost cloudless, and at the time assigned for the trot the weather could not have been more agreeable. The horses entered were C. CARL'S b. m. *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York; and D. MACK'S blk. g. *Pilot*, of Boston. The former is a thoroughbred from *Eclipse*, and has often achieved brilliant triumphs, while the latter is a juvenile in turf experience, though one of much promise. Originally a full pacer, *Pilot* does not show a clean perfect trot, and considerable excellence is still left for him to attain. Nothing is known of his origin, but we remember well of his having been purchased by JOSHUA SEWARD, of Boston, two years ago, for the sum of $2,000—the purchaser having seen her make 2:34 with a 150-pound sulky on a muddy track—and subsequently transferred to his present owners, Messrs. DANIEL ROBBINS and CORNELIUS KELLER, at the price of $3,000.

The judges were Col. THOMAS ADAMS, of Roxbury; G. W. STANLEY, of Augusta, Me., and ENOCH EMERSON, of Boston, and they having taken their positions upon the stand promptly at 4 o'clock, the horses were at once called upon for the

THE RACE.

First Heat.—*Pilot* took the pole, and at the third attempt they got off, with *Pilot* leading by a length. *Damsel* broke at the turn but caught at once, and *Pilot* then following suit as far as the first operation was concerned, the mare took a tremendous lead along the back stretch, which she kept to the score on the half mile (1:18,) On the second half DAN'S animal attempted to make a brush, but the gap was altogether too great to cause the least doubt as to the result, and the consequence was that *Damsel* won the heat easily in 2:42—the bad time being attributed to the fact that her speed was considerably slackened on the last quarter, when success was certain.

Second Heat.—On this *Damsel* took at once a handsome lead, *Pilot* laboring and with no foot, being left far behind. But the horse rallied on the back stretch, and gradually diminishing the gap, allowed the mare to pass the score on the half-mile (in 1:16) only a length ahead. Then a handsome and closely-contested trial followed, the gap at one time being lengthened and again diminished altogether by a bad break on the part of *Damsel*. As *Pilot* lapped, the crowd gave expression to their enthusiasm in hearty cheers, but the short corners appeared to be bad for MACK'S animal, and he was soon shaken off. Up they came on the home stretch, both showing splendid gaits, and *Damsel* this time won by two lengths, in 2:30. The excitement was great.

Third Heat.—[Previous to this heat, DAN PFIEFER, who had been expected to drive *Damsel*, appeared in front of the stand, and persistently demanded of the Judges that the announcement might be made that *Damsel* would trot to harness with *Flora Temple* to wagon, at any time, for a purse of $1,500 to $2,500. DAN'S friends thought him quite enthusiastic, and the announcement was not officially made.] After one false start, the word was obtained, *Damsel* leading from the stand. After passing the first turn she opened on the horse and was gaining very fast when she lost her footing, to the decided advantage of *Pilot*, who crept up so slowly, and yet so steadily, that at length he covered the mare, while the crowd enthusiastically exclaimed, "He's got this heat," "he's got this heat!" After a short neck and neck race, *Pilot* took the lead, and kept it, making the half in 1:16, and the heat in 2:36, amid great cheering.

Fourth Heat.—Mr. CARL being sick, DAN PFIEFER now took the ribbons of *Damsel*. Three false starts were made, with a heavy tax upon the patience of the spectators, and on the first both horses came running to the score, with PFIEFER crowding, and the wheels of the sulkeys almost locking. Finally, getting a start, the contestants commenced at a good 2:30 gait. At the turn *Damsel* broke, but lost nothing, and the horses went along on the back stretch, with *Pilot* a length in advance. The trotting now was very handsome, and *Damsel* closing with a smart brush she entered first on the second half. Her advantage was but of brief duration, however, as a break gave *Pilot* a short lead, which he kept to the score in 2:35. The half was in 1:15.

Fifth Heat.—Before the horses were called up rain began to descend, and, while many of the male spectators took convenient shelter, most of the few representatives of the gentler branch of the human family left the course altogether. Matters were now getting to a pretty fine point, and as the next heat was to decide the matter it was awaited with much interest. Both went off splendidly at the third trial. The mare broke in the first quarter, but recovered, caught up, and passed the score on the half mile in 1:16, four or five lengths in advance. Both jockeys came down yelling to the utmost power of their lungs, while the crowd responded with shouts of the most tumultuous description. The horse lost further ground, though once or twice making a spirited brush for the lead, and *Damsel* won the heat and race 2:35—the whole terminating at 6¾ o'clock.

SUMMARY.

SOUTH-END RIDING PARK—BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.—Premium of $500; mile heats, in harness, best 3 in 5.

C. CARL'S b. m. *Miller's Damsel*.....	1	1	2	2	1
D. MACK'S blk. g. *Pilot*.....	2	2	1	1	2

TIME—2:42; 2:30; 2:36; 2:35; 2:35.

We learn that there are prospects of another meeting of these trotters at an early day.

United States and Texas Boundary Survey.

From the Washington Star.

Further information concerning the march of this Commission up the Pecos River, and the discovery of a new wagon route up that valley, from the crossing near the mouth of Delaware Creek and Anton Chico on the Whipple route, has been received at the Department of the Interior. It is thought that by the discovery of this new route a short cut can be made to Chihuahua for caravans from Missouri, *viâ* Fort Davis and Presidio del Norte, though this will not effect any very material saving in the distance to be traveled.

The writer of the letter detailing the particulars of the expedition, after describing the numerous difficulties which they had to encounter in their trip, such as the great depth of the water in many places, where they were obliged, in order to cross, to construct bridges of boats; their fortunate escape from coming in contact with the Alascosa, where they would have immediately found themselves in the midst of the valley of the Seven Rivers, an interminable series of broken bluffs and swampy creeks, succeeded by Soda lakes, which cannot be crossed by horsemen, he proceeds to speak of the qualities of the Pecos River, which he says is a most remarkable stream. They had thought when they first started, that a few days would bring them to where it was much clearer and fresher; but they found that even within forty miles of Anton Chico, where it is confined within a rocky cañon it was still muddy and bitter. Of the streams that flow into the Pecos, those that possess any chemical impurities at all, are so nauseous as scarcely to be drinkable. And he thinks if it were not for the great body of fresh and pure water thrown in by the Hondo, the Pecos would be as bad to take as sea-water. While about Soda Lakes diarrhœa and bilious dysentery ran through the train like an epidemic. He adds:

"About lat. 33 deg. 30 min. we struck the cotton woods; and thence all the way up there are many fine valleys, presenting beautiful bottoms for agricultural purposes. The grazing is excellent, and the New-Mexicans keep great numbers of sheep here during the winter, driving them as far down even as the Bosque Grande, which begins about 20 miles above the mouth of the Hondo. The Bosque Redondo, which was once a trysting place of the Camanches and Mexicans for purposes of barter, is an extensive valley, well timbered with cotton-wood, covered with fine grass, and is, indeed, a lovely spot."

Army News.

The following Army changes are commenced. Lieut. Q. A. GILLMORE, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from the operation of the order assigning him to the Assistant Professorship of Civil and Military Engineering at the Military Academy, and will retain his present position in New-York City, as Commercial Agent for the Engineer's Department.

Lieut. S. B. HOLABIRD, First Infantry, has been assigned to duty at West Point, on the military staff of Col. DELAFIELD.

School of Design for Women, at the Cooper Union.

This excellent School, the pupils of which are now enjoying their vacation, will again commence operations on the 26th of September. For the elevation and advancement of women of intellect and taste who are dependent on their own exertions for a livelihood, it is destined to be one of the grandest and best enterprises which has ever been taken in hand by the friends of ambitious, but needy women.

The School was first opened a few years ago under the patronage and supervision of some benevolent ladies, who were eager to open a new pathway to useful, and at the same time congenial studies for women who, unable and unwilling to become mere drudges in servile occupations, and for the meanest pittance, would be doomed otherwise to sell themselves at the matrimonial altar, or resign themselves to a life of cheerless inactivity and poverty. Their efforts have been eminently successful. They first gathered together a few pupils in small chambers on the corner of Broome-street and Broadway, and provided excellent masters for their instruction in such branches as would qualify them as designers for various departments of art-manufacture. The school progressed, and continued to enlarge, so that after some time the ladies removed their pupils to more convenient apartments in the Bible House, where they remained until the Cooper Institute building was finished, when, through the liberality of its founder, they were placed in possession of a suitable suite of rooms in that structure, combining all the advantages of vastness, quiet, good light, and agreeable location. They were the first occupants of the building, and the apartments devoted to their studies extend through an entire wing of the large edifice. In one room the wood engravers have their different implements for prosecuting their art, and many of the pupils of the school have attained a high degree of excellence in this always remunerative occupation. In other rooms are models from the antique, besides medallions, sketches, heads, &c., representing more modern subjects. They have also several valuable paintings belonging to the School, and the Bryan Gallery, which contains some of the finest pictures in this country, and which occupies a lower hall in the building, is always open to the pupils, where they may study and draw, and find a stimulus to persevering execution in gazing upon the beautiful creations of the greatest painters of by-one years One of the pupils, a young lady of marked intelligence, showed us a picture which she has on her easel, a copy of one of the finest landscapes in the Bryan collection, and it certainly, considering her youth, gives wonderful promise of future excellence. Another youthful girl was engaged on a portrait in oil. She spoke enthusiastically of her chosen art, and of ROSA BONHEUR, and said that if years of study and intense application would make an artist, she would yet be one. It is impossible to estimate the great benefits which this school has already bestowed upon women. Numerous accomplished teachers have been educated in the school, and have gone out to occupy useful and profitable positions in various parts of the country, to the great improvement, it is believed, of the system and standard of art education in our public institutions of learning. But much good as has heretofore grown out of this enterprise, it will soon be able to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, contribute permanently to the elevation of women in the scale of society, and to the diffusion and progress of art among all classes: for, during the late session, it has been remodeled upon an entirely different basis, and in accordance with the desire of Mr. COOPER will be incorporated into the "Union" as an organic part of the Institute; the trustees of the Cooper Union assuming the responsibility of its permanent existence and support. The Lady Managers, however, will continue in the management of the School under such general rules and regulations as the trustees of the "Union" may from time to time adopt. Both industrial and amateur pupils, not under 12 years of age, will be received. Those (the class for whose advantage the school is more particularly designed) who desire to cultivate their art talents for practical and professional employment, such as designers for art-manufactures and book-illustrations, as engravers on wood, as teachers of drawing and painting, as workers in various branches of industrial art, or as artists in higher walks; and ladies, whose studies have no object beyond general culture, or the acquisition of a knowledge of art as an elegant accomplishment, and who may wish to avail themselves of the superior opportunities offered by the school. There will be no charge for tuition in the industrial class, and the fees received from the amateur class will be devoted towards the support of the school.

Pupils preparing for professional employment will be admitted into the Industrial class on producing satisfactory evidence of good character and fitness in other respects. The only further conditions of admission will be a due observance of the rules, and the rendering of such aid in the instruction of younger pupils as they may be able to afford, and as may be required of them. If pupils in the Industrial class desire to make any other compensation, the amount may be handed to the Directors, and will be applied exclusively to the increase of the models and library of the school. In case the number of applicants should exceed the capacities of the school, preference will be given to those who will devote the greatest amount of time and assistance to study.

For members of the Amateur class (ladies not studying for professional practice) the charges will be ten dollars per term in drawing, perspective, &c., and twenty dollars in painting. Pupils in painting will have all the privileges of all other classes without additional cost. All the pupils will be obliged to furnish their own materials, and members of the Engraving class their own tools. The amateur pupils will be received only so long as their admission does not lead to the exclusion of industrial scholars. The number will, in any event, be necessarily limited. The studies will comprise instruction in the use of the lead pencil and the crayon; in drawing from casts and from life; in perspecting and sketching from natural objects; in painting in oil and water colors, and pastel; landscape, heads, figures, flowers, &c.; in designing and drawing on wood; in lithography etching on stone, painting on China, and such other studies as it may be desirable to pursue.

The Trustees will encourage particular attention to the study of wood engraving, as an art to be acquired with most certainty and to be most relied upon as a pursuit, according to past experience in the school. It is in every way an honorable and pleasant labor, and always remunerative to intelligent industry. Many pupils of the school have qualified themselves for the successful practice of wood engraving, and there is ample assurance of sufficient occupation for all who may acquire the necessary knowledge of the art to practice it well.

It is the intention of the managers to offer for sale at the rooms of the school, and at moderate prices, such meritorious drawings and paintings, both original and copies, as may be executed by the pupils, or the graduates for that purpose—the entire proceeds of such sales to be paid to the pupils, as in case of other works.

The school year, extending from the latter part of September to the first of July, will be divided into four quarters or terms, of ten weeks each, beginning (the ensuing session) respectively on Monday, the 26th of September, 1859; the 5th of December, 1859; the 13th of February, and 23d of April, 1860. Pupils may enter at any time. From early in July to the reopening in September, will be the annual vacation, with the customary intermission at the Christmas Holidays. The rooms will be open daily at all hours The regular study hours will be from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, except Saturday, with an intermission of one hour at noon. Visitors are freely admitted to the school.

The gentlemen who have taken this great enterprise under their especial care are Peter Cooper, Esq. Wilson G. Hunt, Daniel F. Tiemann, John E. Parsons, Edward Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt.

Shocking Street Sight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Horses left to die in the street is an ordinary sight. But never until this week have I seen a poor animal lying two days and a night in Broadway, though still alive. Last Tuesday morning a horse was stretched out at the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, while near him stood an ordinary wagon. How he was injured I know not; I only know that he lay there through the day, with a circle of spectators about him; that he endured the peltings of the storm of Tuesday night; that through the long hours of Wednesday he was still there, exposed to the heavy rain of the afternoon, and that at sundown, as I passed by, he was still alive. This morning he was gone. A little straw was put under his head, a little grass given him to eat, and that was all the care taken of him during this time. Can

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2475. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26. 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

The Zurich Conference Still in Session.

Reported Red Republican Rising at Parma.

Collision Between Austrian and Prussian Soldiers at Frankfort.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN OF TWELVE MILLIONS.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Steady —Provisions Tending Dow ward.

Consols 95 1-8 a 95 1-4

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax this forenoon, and will be due at Boston at an early hour to-morrow (Friday) evening.

We shall, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, be able to communicate over the wires to-night, in season for the morning journals of Friday, only a very brief abstract of the *America's* news, but the full details will be transmitted in season for Friday after noon's papers.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Quebec July 30, arrived at Liverpool Aug. 10, having made the passage in about 11 days.

The steamship *Great Britain*, from New-York July 28, arrived at Liverpool also on the 10th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York July 30, arrived at Liverpool, *viâ* Cork, on the 11th inst.

The steamship *Ariel*, from New-York July 30, arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst.

The Zurich Conference continued in session, but the Sardinian representatives absented themselves from some of its sittings. The proceedings of the Conference were strictly secret.

It was reported by way of Vienna that the Red Republicans had proclaimed in Parma; that the Piedmontese were driven out; that the friends of order were everywhere taking flight.

A threatening collision had taken place between some Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort.

A Russian loan of twelve millions sterling, and the Indian loan of five millions had been introduced in the London market.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the week added up 43,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 5,500 bales for export. The market closed dull on Friday at a decline of 1-16d. on all grades. Some authorities say the decline on the middling and lower qualities was 1-16d.@⅛d., and that the market closed with free offerings on the part of holders, though without pressing on the market. The sales on Friday were estimated at 7,000 bales, the market closing steady and slightly firmer. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....8¼d. | Middling Mobile...7 1-16d.
Middling Orleans....7⅛d. | Fair Upland.....7⅜d.
Fair Mobile.....7⅜d. | Middling Upland.6 15-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 633,000 bales, of which 577,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester market was quiet but firm. The demand for Eastern goods was dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS were declining, and holders were pressing their stocks on the market.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON at Havre had declined 1f.@2f. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted at 113f. and *bas* at 106f. The sales of the week were 5,000 bales, the market closing steady at the above quotations. The stock in port was 81,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money closed on Friday, at 95@95¼ for money and 95⅛@95¼ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £98 500 since the last weekly report. The money market was without change.

POSTSCRIPT---5 O'CLOCK A. M.

Arrival of the Steamship Etna at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 26—1:45 A. M.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived here at 1½ o'clock this morning. Her dates are the same as those per the *America* at Halifax.

The following is a brief summary of her advices

The Zurich Conference had resolved to prolong the armistice until the ratification of peace.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was formally advertised to leave for Portland early in the Month of September.

It was reported that the Foreign Ambassadors to France would refuse to attend the Paris *fêtes* if the colotr taken from the enemy were allowed to be carried in the procession.

The Bank of France had gained sixty-seven and a half million francs during the month of July.

The Three per cents. on the Paris Bourse had declined to 69f. 25c.

There was a vague rumor that the Prince NAPOLEON was to be made Sovereign of Tuscany.

The collision between the Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort was serious, but it is believed no lives were lost.

The King of Prussia was not expected to live much longer.

Spain had resolved to increase her fortifications in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th.

The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech. She regrets that the interruptions during the session have prevented many important measures from being carried, and hopes for their early consideration at the next session. The war in Italy having been concluded, England had been invited to take part in the conference of the great powers should one be held, but sufficient information on this subject to admit of a definite reply. She would rejoice at being able to contribute to arrangements to serve a lasting peace. She hopes that the direct communication with Pekin will prove beneficial. She hopes for a continuance of the existing amicable relations with all Powers, and rejoices at the complete suppression of the Indian rebellion. She promises her serious attention to the internal improvement of India.

She gladly assented to the bills providing for the naval and military reserves, and regarded permanent national defences as of paramount importance. The remainder of the speech is congratulatory on the prosperity of the nation.

The *Daily News* says that the strike among the men belonging to the Building Association was likely to last long.

C. LENNOX WYKE has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Central America.

The *Herald* has reason to believe that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, on leaving Ryde, will pay a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON at Biarritz.

The doings in Parliament on the 12th were not of great importance.

Atlantic Telegraph shares were quoted at £208.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

The *Times'* City Article says: "Securities have gradually become weaker during the last forty-eight hours. The knowledge that the Indian and Russian loans would be forthwith introduced contributed to the heaviness, though not so large an extent as was expected. The effect was nevertheless prejudicial and apparent in every one of departments a similar influence is at work on the other side of the channel, and while the position of politics may have something to do with the current of business capitalists at the same time cannot be unmindful of the result of a steady absorption, such as is indicated by these operations. The decline in Consols was nearly one quarter per cent., and although during the day a slight rally ensued it was not maintained, particularly when it was found that an additional fall had taken place in the French rentes. The positive range in quotations was from 95⅜ to 95, but the final price was 95⅛ to 95¼, with fresh symptoms of dullness in the more advanced hours.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the harvest prospects favorable, notwithstanding changeable weather. FLOUR was quiet; sales at 10s.@12s. 3d.; French in sacks had advanced 6d. WHEAT dull; holders demanded an advance, but it was not obtained; sales of Western red at 7s. 6d.@9s., and white at 9s.@9s. 6d. CORN was quiet and freely offered; sales of mixed and yellow at 5s. 6d.@5s. 10d., and white at 7s.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. RIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY quote BEEF quiet, and holders pressing on the market, prices had declined 5s. 6d., and the Government contracts were advertised at less than was expected. PORK was heavy, and holders were pressing on the market; sales of repacked at 60s.@65s. The Government refuses American cured in the new contract. BACON was inactive but steady. LARD was firm and in better demand; sales at 54s.@57s. TALLOW in fair demand at 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The brokers' and other circulars quote Pot ASHES dull at 27s., and Pearls at 29s.@29s. 6d. SUGAR dull, and all quotations slightly declined. COFFEE steady. RICE heavy, at a partial decline of 3d. FISH OILS generally unchanged. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 9d.@29s. RESIN steady; sales 8,500 bbls. common, at 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 33s.@34s., closing at the latter price. TEA slow of sale, but prices unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS firm at the opening, and steady at the close. IRON steady, at £6s. 5s. for Rails, and £6@£6 5s. for Bar. SUGAR quiet and prices easier, but quotably unchanged. COFFEE firm and advanced 1d. TEA quiet and unchanged; sales Congon, at 1s. 3½d.@1s. 3½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 6d. TALLOW steady, at 54s. 9d.@55s. FISH OILS quiet. LINSEED OIL in better demand; sales at 28s. 9d.@29s.

HAVRE MARKET,

For the week ending 9th inst.

WHEAT advanced 2f.@3½f., under short supplies. POT ASHES dull, and quotations barely maintained. COFFEE firm. RICE firm. SUGAR steady. LARD dull, but steady. OILS—Quotations barely maintained.

THE NEWPORT REUNION.

Mr. Gradgrind's Opinions of the Festival.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Your regular correspondent has given you an extended report of the reunion of the "Sons and Daughters of the Island of Rhode Island," and regarding the affair in a professional light has done his duty fully and completely. There are incidents, however, which give pregnancy to such an occasion which are likely to be overlooked by all but outsiders. For the benefit of the future generations which may come up here to discharge a duty similar to that which has already been performed here, incidents should be put on record.

To-day workmen are busy in removing the emblems which have decorated the fronts of all the buildings, and on taking down and restoring the signal flags and standards to their owners. It is hard to tell what the people would have done for bunting had it not happened that Newport has been a commercial centre in its time. Some of the inhabitants still boast that there was a time when letters were addressed to individuals who resided in "New-York, near Newport," and they assert with considerable emphasis that their town may yet regain the sumpremacy she once enjoyed. Has she not one of the finest harbors in the world, they say, and is there not to be a line of steamers established which shall touch at the port regularly? New-Yorkers leave the inhabitants of the old town under the hill to derive all the enjoyment they can from these dreams of the future; take up their quarters in one of the fashionable hotels, bathe as often as suits their convenience, and come and go whenever they choose, without evincing any anxiety whatever in the matter.

But, *revenons a nos moutons*. Your readers will see the applicability of the French motto before I have progressed far.

The "Sons" in the procession numbered I believe about 350. Allow a wife and two children to each one of these representatives, which is a very liberal estimate by the way, and the entire number of returned "sons and daughters" would amount to fourteen hundred. Half of this number, I believe, registered their names on the book at the Mayor's office, which your correspondent justly remarks will be a "curiosity" hereafter. I hope, as an American, if not a Yankee myself, that the writers have made more respectable marks in the world than they did on the pages of that register. It is a literal fact that one of the seven hundred who immortalized themselves there, was obliged to make his "mark." The ratio is highly honorable to Newport; however, it must be acknowledged.

The four hundred sons of their fathers received the most distinguished honors as the procession wound its way through the serpentine course marked out for it. Two hours after the time appointed, the procession arrived at the tent. Three thousand people are not to be seated in five minutes, and it was somewhat amusing to see how each individual varied the programme to suit his own convenience. There the tables were, groaning with water-melons, mush-melons, peaches, cold meats, &c. Of necessity, these eatables had some of them been preserved for so long a time that the multitude were content, like Job's war horse, to smell them afar off. The fruits were so tempting, however, that those who had their appetite sharpened by their two-mile tramp, fell to without waiting for grace to be said. The onset was becoming more and more furious, when Mayor CRANSTON came forward, and making his voice heard above the clatter of the knives and forks, delivered his very appropriate address of welcome.

Dr. CHANNING of Boston (not the D. D., but the M. D., the resurrection of the Sons did not extend so far back as that) followed. There were very many interesting reminiscences scattered through his speech, but the great fault was its utter defiance of the eight minute rule which the Committee of Arrangements had adopted. It would have made an admirable lecure, both as regarded matter and length; but as the Doctor was not blessed with a very powerful voice the tempest Mayor CRANSTON had stilled began to rage again. The hankering after the flesh pots seized the people, and the calls of hunger proved louder than the calls to order. Dr. C. offered to desist, but those in his immediate neighborhood urged him to continue, and he did so for half an hour, very much to the regret of some of the orators expectant, whose tongues were fairly vibrating with their anxiety to rattle off their neat little impromptus. Finally Dr. C. yielded the floor, grace was said over the molety of refreshments which remained, and the exercises proceeded according to the programme.

Mayor RODMAN, of Providence, entered into the spirit of the occasion very happily. His genial soul found expression in some very apt verses, which I regret that you did not vary the monotony of your report with. Gov. TURNER was brief and to the point. Col. VAN ZANDT, I believe the gentleman has a right to the military prefix, was spirited, and Ex-Mayor COZZENS' reminiscences were truly interesting. Col. MAGRUDER, who was evidently called on without any opportunity for previous preparation, made one of the happiest addresses of the day. A thought to which he gave utterance is well worth being preserved. The United States army, said he, is but a picket guard, stationed wherever danger threatens, the people will file up to the front when the alarm is given, to fight battles under a standard which has not known defeat.

The rest of the speakers were afflicted with a serious historical mania; and, judging from the striking similarity of the addresses, I should say that there could never have been but one history of Rhode Island published. Allusions to ROGER WILLIAMS, the burning of the *Liberty* and *Gaspee*, were made in a most monotonous manner. There were no changes rung on names or events. It was, perhaps, but natural that the gathering should have partaken somewhat of the character of a mutual admiration society; but respect for invited guests should have prevented the glorification of "Little Rhody" being carried so far, spirited spinster as she has always shown herself to be.

Even the multitude tired of this constant iteration. While one of the speakers was busily reading from his manuscript, there was a sudden stampede from the tent. The "Punkinville Rainjers" were coming. The benches could not have been cleared more suddenly had a meteor fallen in the midst of the patiently-suffering audience.

There is a company in New-York, called "Fantasticals," which is a faint, shadowing forth of an idea which has never been carried out more happily than it was on the present occasion. This brigade numbered 150 men, and there was not one of them who was not a study.

There was his Satanic Majesty frisking about his forked tail in the most dignified manner. "Mose" and "Lize" were enjoying a pleasant drive, while a hapless wight, dressed in a canvas suit, elaborately covered with tar and feathers, was riding on a rail. A poor decrepid figure, stuffed with straw, was so fastened to the outside of a bushel basket that it was difficult to believe an old man with stout legs was not carrying the legless trunk of a hearty fellow most comfortably stowed away in the basket. Brother Jonathan, in a characteristic costume, was munching away at a hunk of gingerbread most industriously. Your knights of the busy pencil were admirably burlesqued by a character carrying a crayon so immense that one end rested of necessity on the shoulder of the writer who was scribbling in his note-book. But the fashionables who congregate on the Ocean House balconies tittered and blushed the most at exaggerations of their own style of apparel.

These "Rainjers" proved to be invaders from Providence They were escorted by the Block Island Guard. From one end of the city to the other there was a continual guffaw until they took pity on the aching sides of the people, and removed their hideous and grotesque disguises.

It was not much to be wondered at that Mayor CRANSTON had to declare an adjournment of the exercises at the time when this ludicrous procession passed.

The exercises of the evening were, in many respects, happier than those in the morning. The removal of the benches gave opportunity for more freedom of motion, and one or two of the speakers entered more into the proper spirit of the occasion.

Perhaps the "Sons and Daughters" enjoyed all these exercises amazingly, but the extraordinary pains taken to attract outsiders should have induced the speakers to vary the monotony of their remarks.

Mayor CRANSTON and Ex-Mayor COZZENS both deserve great credit for their untiring efforts to make the celebration a memorable one. It was not their fault that it miscarried in some particulars.

The seven or eight thousand excursionists who came to town Monday found themselves much in the position of flies caught in a patent trap. It was easier for them to get into Newport than it was for them to get out. The boats this morning carried away two thousand, and left nearly that number on the wharves.

Why is it that newspaper eorrespondents consider it their duty to invest everything with a *couleur de rose*. Some enthusiastic bachelor or hot-blooded young man who has been down to the beach, between 11 o'clock and 3, grows eloquent over the "forms which HELEN might have envied, &c., &c." Now, if there is anything beside the "Punkinville Rainjers" which has a right to be called comical it is these same dripping figures which emerge from the waters of the bay in all the glory of soaked flannel and dilapidated straw hats. Morning after morning I have wiled away the time in watching them; and let me assure the *habitués* of the Inland watering places, of Saratoga, Ballston, Sulphur Springs, &c., that there is no better antidote for melancholy and *ennui* than the sight Newport Beach affords between the hours named. Certain it is that Venus Aphrodite never wore a modern bathing-dress, and that if PARIS had first seen HELEN arrayed in this nondescript ridiculous garb, the Trojan war could never have occurred, and students would have been spared the miseries of investigating the mysteries of HOMER. Why will notyour correspondents substitute for their fancies facts?

GRADGRIND.

POLITICAL.

New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

The "fierce Democracie" assembled in Trenton to-day, at the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. A great stir was perceptible last evening, and the keepers of the different hotels patronized by the delegates, I expect, wished there was a Convention every day. The meeting was organized at 12 M., by appointing the Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, of Mercer, as Chairman *pro tem.*, and the Hon. J. C. RAFFERTY, of Hunterdon, and Major CUNNINGHAM, of Essex, as temporary Secretaries. A Committee was appointed, composed of one from each County, for the purpose of appointing permanent officers.

Two delegations appeared from Sussex County, both claiming to stand on the same platform, and to hold the same creed, but splitting on the question of regularity of appointments. The Convention fought for a while over this knotty case, and finally agreed to exclude both delegations. The Hon. WM. C ALEXANDER was then elected President, and a series of resolutions were adopted, declaring adherence to the Cincinnati platform, opposing the assumption by Congress of the power of excluding Slavery from the Territories, and denouncing the African Slave-trade. The following resolutions were also adopted:

And whereas, The late division of the Democratic Party in this State related exclusively to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and to the action of the National Administration upon that question, both sections having cordially approved the course of the Administration in other important matters and measures, and as that question has been settled, and no practical good can result from its discussion, or any expression of opinion as to the past actions thereon; therefore

Resolved, That all such past questions and discussions should by common consent be dropped, leaving every Democrat to enjoy his own opinion thereon, untrammeled by any party action or resolutions, and that burying these past controversies, a common and earnest effort should now be made by every New Jersey Democrat to re-establish our party in power.

Resolved, That the Republican Party, by admitting a convicted criminal as a member of the last General Assembly, evinced a perfidious disregard of and contempt for the Constitution of this State, violated that Constitution for partisan purposes, and outraged the moral sense of the people of this State, by placing a disfranchised convict over them as a law maker, and in a position where strangers to *them* might regard *him* as a *representative* of *their* characters and moral sentiment; and that the unparalleled and arbitrary action of the Republican majority of the House of Assembly in forcing upon that body, by a party vote, in hot haste, a member totally disqualified, without permitting the presentation to the House of reasons against his admission, richly deserves, as it must receive, the condemnation of all patriotic and law-loving citizens, and stamp the Republican Party as dangerous to our free institutions, and tyrannical and oppressive to the last degree, whenever political power and control are ever temporarily lodged in their hands.

Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT was nominated for Governor, on the sixth ballot, having received 388 votes. A Committee of five was appointed to wait upon him and inform him of the result.

Gen. WRIGHT soon made his appearance in the Convention, and spoke in substance as follows:

He thanked the numerous delegations in the Convention for their kind partiality in nominating him for the office of Governor, and said that it was done not so much on account of his abilities as a regard for one who had struggled for the cause. He made some remarks in reference to the great benefits derived to the State and nation from Democratic principles—that the Opposition would have enough to do to attend to their own troubles without attending to the Democratic Party, and pledging himself, if elected, to evince his appreciation of the honor by good conduct, he closed. [Much cheering.]

Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT is a man of moderate height, rather stout in person, and looks like a working Democrat.

Altogether, this was "*one* of the Conventions." Should the Americans and Republicans unite, Gen. WRIGHT will have enough to do to get elected. This has been shown by the past. At the last Presidential election the Opposition were not in union, and the State went Democratic at the same Gubernatorial election. With a united Opposition Gov. NEWELL had a large majority.

OCULAR.

Progress of the Civil War in Mexico.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

MINATITLAN, Tehuantepec, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The schooner *Suffolk*, with her very popular master, SMITH, leaves to-day for your port. This affords me the opportunity to give you a few items of Mexican news, which we received from Vera Cruz by the overland mail. The latest paper from that place in our possession is the 28th ult.

Gen. SANTOS DEGOLLADO had resumed the chief command of the Liberal army, and had taken up his headquarters in Colima.

Gen. ZUAZUA, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal army of the North, had left San Luis Potosi with 5,000 men, and was marching towards Guanajuato and Queretara.

Gens. ROCHA, OGAZON, PUEBLITA and ORTEGA, with the forces at their command, had commenced operations against Gen. MARQUEZ, in Gaudalajara.

The Governor of Zacatecas has issued a special message against conspirators in that State. Every one taken in the act, or against whom the charge is sustained, is to be shot down without a trial. Several priests, undoubtedly troubled in their consciences, have taken leave in all haste.

Col. MENDEZ had defeated OSONOZ and GUTIERREZ, (Colonels in MIRAMON'S service,) near Zacatlan, in the department of Puebla. Col. MENDEZ took possession of this important place on the 12th ult, and reports that the enemy lost in killed, wounded, and desertions, about 300 men.

From the City of Mexico there is no news, except that they are, as usual, trying very hard to raise money. This seems to be the occupation even of every military chief in the service of that Government. ROBLES had levied a new contribution from the citizens of Jalapa. The same had been done by the commander of the forces in Orizaba.

The notorious robber chief, CONOS, had left Orizaba for Tehuacan, and it is reported (though it is very improbable,) that he actually intends to march against Oaxaca.

Private letters from Vera Cruz state that there is a great scarcity of provisions in that city, and that the United States sloop-of war *Saratoga*, stationed in that port, was getting short of stores of all kinds, and likely to suffer seriously.

A new English war steamer arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th.

The little disturbance in the neighboring villages of Minatitlan, of which I wrote in my last, originating in an order of the Prefect of the district to take possession of a portion of the Church property, has been satisfactorily settled, the Indians being obliged to submit.

The rainy season has set in here in full vigor, consequently the heat is excessively great, and bilious fever is very common.

The day before yesterday entered this port the English brig *Her Majesty*, in ballast, consigned to the house of Casseran. She will take back a load of mahogany.

SPORTING.

Another Exciting Race in Boston.

From the Boston Post, 25th inst.

The quartette of turfmen that on Tuesday inaugurated a trotting enterprise, at the South-End Riding Park, with a match between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, closed the affair, yesterday afternoon, with an introduction of the well-known and highly-esteemed trotters *Pilot* and *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York. The contest of the preceding day had placed a damper upon subsequent arrangements, so great and general was the dissatisfaction at Mr. EOFF's (the driver of *Princess*) course, and the attendance of spectators consequently fell from somewhere in the vicinity of 20,000 to 2 000. The sum of $2,300 was paid the famous mares to make the meeting in Boston on Tuesday, yet Mr. EOFF claimed a per centage of the gate money, and to his not being able to obtain the same is attributed his spiritless bearing when he permitted *Flora* to win easily up among the thirties. Mr. MCMANN said that *Flora* would have made even better time than 2:26 (which was certainly most remarkable far a half-mile track) if there had been anything to urge or yoke her. She was in the condition, he thought, to repeat, if not beat, her wonderful time of 2:22, made two weeks since, and the fastest on record. The receipts at the gate, on Tuesday, were between $5,000 and $6,000, leaving a profit of about $2,000 to be divided among the four managers.

The attendance yesterday, as we have said, hardly exceeded that of two thousand persons, and the fact was rather surprising, in view of the great interest that was supposed to be felt in the race. The morning had promised rain, but by noon the sky had become almost cloudless, and at the time assigned for the trot the weather could not have been more agreeable. The horses entered were C. CARL'S b. m. *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York; and D. MACE'S blk. g. *Pilot*, of Boston. The former is a thoroughbred from *Eclipse*, and has often achieved brilliant triumphs, while the latter is a juvenile in turf experience, though one of much promise. Originally a full pacer, *Pilot* does not show a clean perfect trot, and considerable excellence is still left for him to attain. Nothing is known of his origin, but we remember well of his having been purchased by JOSHUA SEWARD, of Boston, two years ago, for the sum of $2,000—the purchaser having seen her make 2:34 with a 150-pound sulky on a muddy track—and subsequently transferred to his present owners, Messrs. DANIEL ROBBINS and CORNELIUS KEELER, at the price of $3,000.

The judges were Col. THOMAS ADAMS, of Roxbury; G. W. STANLEY, of Augusta, Me., and ENOCH EMERSON, of Boston, and they having taken their positions upon the stand promptly at 4 o'clock, the horses were at once called upon for the

THE RACE.

First Heat.—*Pilot* took the pole, and at the third attempt they got off, with *Pilot* leading by a length. *Damsel* broke at the turn but caught at once, and *Pilot* then following suit as far as the first operation was concerned, the mare took a tremendous lead along the back stretch, which she kept to the score on the half mile (1:18.) On the second half DAN's animal attempted to make a brush, but the gap was altogether too great to cause the least doubt as to the result, and the consequence was that *Damsel* won the heat easily in 2:42—the bad time being attributed to the fact that her speed was considerably slackened on the last quarter, when success was certain.

Second Heat.—On this *Damsel* took at once a handsome lead, *Pilot* laboring and with no foot, being left far behind. But the horse rallied on the back stretch, and gradually diminishing the gap, allowed the mare to pass the score on the half-mile (in 1:16) only a length ahead. Then a handsome and closely-contested trial followed, the gap at one time being lengthened and again diminished altogether by a bad break on the part of *Damsel*. As *Pilot* lapped, the crowd gave expression to their enthusiasm in hearty cheers, but the short corners appeared to be bad for MACE's animal, and he was soon shaken off. Up they came on the home stretch, both showing splendid gaits, and *Damsel* this time won by two lengths, in 2:30. The excitement was great.

Third Heat.—[Previous to this heat, DAN PFEIFER, who had been expected to drive *Damsel*, appeared in front of the stand, and persistently demanded of the Judges that the announcement might be made that *Damsel* would trot to harness with *Flora Temple* to wagon, at any time, for a purse of $1,500 to $2,500. DAN's friends thought him quite enthusiastic, and the announcement was not officially made.] After one false start, the word was obtained, *Damsel* leading from the stand. After passing the first turn she opened on the horse, and was gaining very fast when she lost her footing, to the decided advantage of *Pilot*, who crept up so slowly, and yet so steadily, that at length he covered the mare, while the crowd enthusiastically exclaimed, "He's got this heat," "he's got this heat!" After a short neck and neck race, *Pilot* took the lead, and kept it, making the half in 1:16, and the heat in 2:36, amid great cheering.

Fourth Heat.—Mr. CARL being sick, DAN PFEIFER now took the ribbons of *Damsel*. Three false starts were made, with a heavy tax upon the patience of the spectators, and on the first both horses came running to the score, with PFEIFER crowding, and the wheels of the sulkeys almost locking. Finally, getting a start, the contestants commenced at a good 2:30 gait. At the turn *Damsel* broke, but lost nothing, and the horses went along on the back stretch, with *Pilot* a length in advance. The trotting now was very handsome, and *Damsel* closing with a smart brush she entered first on the second half. Her advantage was but of brief duration, however, as a break gave *Pilot* a short lead, which he kept to the score in 2:35. The half was in 1:15.

Fifth Heat.—Before the horses were called up rain began to descend, and, while many of the male spectators took convenient shelter, most of the few representatives of the gentler branch of the human family left the course altogether. Matters were now getting to a pretty fine point, and as the next heat was to decide the matter it was awaited with much interest. Both went off splendidly at the third trial. The mare broke in the first quarter, but recovered, caught up, and passed the score on the half mile in 1:16, four or five lengths in advance. Both jockeys came down yelling to the utmost power of their lungs, while the crowd responded with shouts of the most tumultuous description. The horse lost further ground, though once or twice making a spirited brush for the lead, and *Damsel* won the heat and race 2:35—the whole terminating at 6¼ o'clock.

SUMMARY.

SOUTH-END RIDING PARK—BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.—Premium of $500; mile heats, in harness, best 3 in 5.

C. CARL's b. m. *Miller's Damsel*.....	1	1	2	2	1
D. MACE's blk. g. *Pilot*.....	2	2	1	1	2

TIME—2:42; 2:30; 2:36; 2:35; 2:35.

We learn that there are prospects of another meeting of these trotters at an early day.

A SNAKE STORY.—A couple of weeks ago we noticed the fact that Mr. JOHN WHITE, Jr., of this borough, came upon a den of rattlesnakes, on Warrior Ridge, and succeeded in killing four of them. This week we are able to chronicle a snake slaughter that exceeds anything of the kind we ever heard of. One day last week, while Messrs. JAMES WATSON and CONRAD BUFF were engaged in plowing a field belonging to the farm of the former, in Woodcock Valley, about six miles from this place, they plowed up a nest of snakes, and, from the appearance of the ground, as the reptiles made for safe quarters, in all directions, they thought that they had trespassed upon a world of snakes, as the earth was completely covered for the distance of several hundred yards. They immediately stopped their horses and made an onslaught on them, and after about fifteen minutes hard labor, counted the killed, and found that they had the number of *eighty-two*—sixty-two vipers and twenty blacksnakes. We have never before heard of so many snakes being seen and killed in this neighborhood in any previous season. Almost every person that travels in the woods reports having seen one or more of these reptiles.

Since the above was in type, Mr. JOHN STONEBRAKER of Franklin township, has informed us of a snake story that takes the "spots off" the above, and anything we have ever heard in the snake line. Mr. HAMPTON, of the above township, one day last week, was engaged in quarrying stone, in a quarry close to the turnpike road, and, observing two or three snakes lying on a rock, he started to kill them, but as he approached they secreted themselves under the rock. Not wishing them to escape, he got his hammer and broke off a portion of the rock, when he beheld a den of copperheads. He procured a club and went to work at them, and succeeded in killing *one hundred and eight!* He says that as many more got away.—*Huntingdon (Penn.) American, Aug. 24.*

School of Design for Women, at the Cooper Union.

This excellent School, the pupils of which are now enjoying their vacation, will again commence operations on the 26th of September. For the elevation and advancement of women of intellect and taste who are dependent on their own exertions for a livelihood, it is destined to be one of the grandest and best enterprises which has ever been taken in hand by the friends of ambitious, but needy women.

The School was first opened a few years ago under the patronage and supervision of some benevolent ladies, who were eager to open a new pathway to useful, and at the same time congenial studies for women who, unable and unwilling to become mere drudges in servile occupations, and for the meanest pittance, would be doomed otherwise to sell themselves at the matrimonial altar, or resign themselves to a life of cheerless inactivity and poverty. Their efforts have been eminently successful. They first gathered t gether a few pupils in small chambers on the co ner of Broome-street and Broadway, and provided excellent masters for their instruction in such branches as would qualify them as designers for various departments of art-manufacture. The school progressed, and continued to enlarge, so that after some time the ladies removed their pupils to more convenient apartments in the Bible House, where they remained until the Cooper Institute building was finished, when, through the liberality of its founder, they were placed in possession of a suitable suite of rooms in that structure, combining all the advantages of vastness, quiet, good light, and agreeable location. They were the first occupants of the building, and the apartments devoted to their studies extend through an entire wing of the large edifice. In one room the wood engravers have their different implements for prosecuting their art, and many of the pupils of the school have attained a high degree of excellence in this always remunerative occupation. In other rooms are models from the antique, besides medallions, sketches, heads, &c., representing more modern subjects. They have also several valuable paintings belonging to the School, and the Bryan Gallery, which contains some of the finest pictures in this country, and which occupies a lower hall in the building, is always open to the pupils, where they may study and draw, and find a stimulus to persevering execution in gazing upon the beautiful creations of the greatest painters of by- one years One of the pupils, a young lady of marked intelligence, showed us a picture which she has on her easel, a copy of one of the finest landscapes in the Bryan collection, and it certainly, considering her youth, gives wonderful promise of future excellence. Another youthful girl was engaged on a portrait in oil. She spoke enthusiastically of her chosen art, and of ROSA BONHEUR, and said that if years of study and intense application would make an artist, she would yet be one. It is impossible to estimate the great benefits which this school has already bestowed upon women. Numerous accomplished teachers have been educated in the school, and have gone out to occupy useful and profitable positions in various parts of the country, to the great improvement, it is believed, of the system and standard of art education in our public institutions of learning. But much good as has heretofore grown out of this enterprise, it will soon be able to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, contribute permanently to the elevation of women in the scale of society, and to the diffusion and progress of art among all classes: for, during the late session, it has been remodeled upon an entirely different basis, and in accordance with the desire of Mr. COOPER will be incorporated into the "Union" as an organic part of the Institute; the trustees of the Cooper Union assuming the responsibility of its permanent existence and support. The Lady Managers, however will continue in the management of the School under such general rules and regulations as the trustees o he "Union" may from time to time adopt. Both in f dustrial and amateur pupils, not under 12 years of age, will be received. Those (the class for whose advantage the school is more particularly designed) who desire to cultivate their art talents for practica and professional employment, such as designers for art-manufactures and book-illustrations, as engravers on wood, as teachers of drawing and painting, as workers in various branches of industrial art, or as artists in higher walks; and ladies, whose studies have no object beyond general culture, or the acquisition of a knowledge of art as an elegant accomplishment, and who may wish to avail themselves o the superior opportunities offered by the school. There will be no charge for tuition in the industria class, and the fees received from the amateur class will be devoted towards the support of the school.

Pupils preparing for protessional employment will be admitted into the Industrial class on producing satisfactory evidence of good character and fitness in other respects. The only further conditions of admission will be a due observance of the rules, and the rendering of such aid in the instruction of younger pupils as they may be able to afford, and as may be required of them. If pupils in the Industrial class de sire to make any other compensation, the amount may be handed to the Directors, and will be applied exclusively to the increase of the models and library of the school. In case the number of applicants should exceed the capacities of the school, preference will be given to those who will devote the greatest amount of time and assistance to study.

For members of the Amateur class (ladies not studying for professional practice) the charges will be ten dollars per term in drawing, perspective, &c., and twenty dollars in painting. Pupils in painting will have all the privileges of all other classes without additional cost. All the pupils will be obliged to furnish their own materials, and members of the Engraving class their own tools. The amateur pupils will be received only so long as their admission does not lead to the exclusion of industrial scholars. The number will, in any event, be necessarily limited. The studies will comprise instruction in the use of the lead pencil and the crayon; in drawing from casts and from life; in perspecting and sketching from natural objects; in painting in oil and water colors, and pastel; landscape, heads, figures, flowers, &c.; in and the horses went along on the back stretch, with designing and drawing on wood; in lithography etching on stone, painting on China, and such other studies as it may be desirable to pursue.

The Trustees will encourage particular attention to the study of wood engraving, as an art to be acquired with most certainty and to be most relied upon as a pursuit, according to past experience in the school. It is in every way an honorable and pleasant labor, and always remunerative to intelligent industry. Many pupils of the school have qualified themselves for the successful practice of wood engraving, and there is ample assurance of sufficient occupation for all who may acquire the necessary knowledge of the art to practice it well.

It is the intention of the managers to offer for sale at the rooms of the school, and at moderate prices, such meritorious drawings and paintings, both original and copies, as may be executed by the pupils, or the graduates for that purpose—the entire proceeds of such sales to be paid to the pupils, as in case of other works.

The school year, extending from the latter part of September to the first of July, will be divided into four quarters or terms, of ten weeks each, beginning (the ensuing session) respectively on Monday, the 26th of September, 1859; the 5th of December, 1859; the 13th of February, and 23d of April, 1860. Pupils may enter at any time. From early in July to the reopening in September, will be the annual vacation, with the customary intermission at the Christmas Holidays. The rooms will be open daily at all hours The regular study hours will be from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, except Saturday, with an intermission of one hour at noon. Visitors are freely admitted to the school.

The gentlemen who have taken this great enterprise under their especial care are Peter Cooper, Esq. Wilson G. Hunt, Daniel F. Tiemann, John E. Parsons, Edward Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt.

Shocking Street Sight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Horses left to die in the street is an ordinary sight. But never until this week have I seen a poor animal lying two days and a night in Broadway, though still alive. Last Tuesday morning a horse was stretched out at the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, while near him stood an ordinary wagon. How he was injured I know not; I only know that he lay there through the day, with a circle of spectators about him; that he endured the peltings of the storm of Tuesday night; that through the long hours of Wednesday he was still there, exposed to the heavy rain of the afternoon, and that at sundown, as I passed by, he was still alive. This morning he was gone. A little straw was put under his head, a little grass given him to eat, and that was all the care taken of him during this time. Can nothing be done to the owners of such poor animals?

W. H. C.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

COMMANDER MAURY AND THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY—THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT—CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

It is known that a report has for some months prevailed, of the probability that Commander MAURY, in charge of the National Observatory, would be ordered to sea service. Newspapers and men of science in this and other countries have in consequence expressed their regret at this (rumored) contemplated act by the Navy Department. On inquiry, however, at the proper source, it is ascertained, that at no time has Secretary TOUCEY even thought

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Last Pier—An Iron Epic—Representative Figures of the Bridge—Nature and Art—The Bridge and Niagara—Not Picturesque—Stupendous Scientific Significance of it—What is a Tubular Bridge?—Curiously Interesting Action of Heat—Masonry of the Piers—Cyclopean Structures—Dynamics of Ice—Scientific Surveys—Its Meaning and Mission.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

To stand on the limestone bed of the St. Lawrence, thirty feet below the river's rush, is an experience that might kindle a sensation even in the *blasé* breast of the hero of "Used Up." This experience it was the present writer's, last Saturday, to feel, along with a party of the leading citizens of Montreal, invited by Mr. Engineer HODGES to assist at the laying of the first stone of the last pier of the most gigantic embodiment of engineering genius in the world—the Victoria Bridge, of Montreal.

Six years ago the foundation stone of the first of its twenty-four piers was laid—to-day the last; and the month of November of the present year will see this bridge open to the sweep of the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway, thus uniting the Western and Eastern divisions of this system into an *ensemble* of over *eleven hundred miles*, with unbroken guage—a Railroad unprecedented in the world.

The realization of what it is, this Victoria Bridge, is not a matter for figures; nor have I them even at hand just now to satisfy the statistical inquirer. I do not regret it, for indeed these similitudes are generally inadequate enough. It is so hard to establish such proportions as appeal to public admiration! How often have I vigorously but vainly toiled through columns of calculations and labored descriptions of dimensions, without one clear idea of the matter in hand! The mind, overburdened with a mass of details, loses the conception of the totality, which is of course the main thing.

Here, however, are a few representative facts that I hope may serve towards making the matter a little intelligible.

This Tubular Iron Road, which spans the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal, stretches TWO ENGLISH MILES *minus* 1,298 feet!

It rests on 24 massive stone piers, which, with the embankments at each side, give 25 openings of 242 feet each, with the exception of the central span which is 330 feet.

Each tube covers two openings; that is to say, it is fixed in position in the centre, and is free to expand or contract on the adjoining two piers. The weight of each tube is about 644 tons, amounting to an aggregate of over TEN THOUSAND TONS of iron!

Three millions of cubic feet of masonry in the Victoria Bridge! That is to say, if turned into lineal measure, it would reach 510 miles, or as a solid, would form a pyramid 215 feet high, and having a base of 215 feet square!

The force on the river, during the last season, has amounted to a small army. It consists of six steamboats, seventy-two barges, and several small craft. Over 3,000 artisans and laborers were employed. To this must be added 142 horses and four locomotives. The amount of wages daily being $5,000.

The cost of the bridge amounts to SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS!

EMERSON has told us the story of the old dame, who on being shown the recent triumphs of scientific skill was of opinion that GOD had done very well, but that man had, in some things, gone beyond him! I have thought that the VICTORIA BRIDGE might well be brought into comparison with its co-mate of the St. LAWRENCE—NIAGARA! What twin possessions of that giant stream! Are they not worthy of each other, and indeed equally admirable? Types they are of Man's and of Nature's activity. To the west, the everlasting marvel-work of Geologic ages; matching it on the east, the creation of man's forming faculty, which addresses, not, as Nature's works, the sensibilities, but the intellectual perceptions, being in very deed a builded geometery—man's insight of Nature's operations rendered back in new forms. For it is not the work of science to *imitate* Nature, but to seize her secret *plan*, and fit it to the conditions of humanity.

The colossal viaduct is not *picturesque*. It has not the sublimity of the stupendous Roman arch, learned from those elder Etruscans, the English of antiquity. Nor its the arabesque beauty of the Moorish bridges of old Spain. Nor its the romance of those Venetian viaducts, which seem as though called up from dreamland at the spell of mystic music, to serve for the white feet of descending angels. Nothing of all this: and but the sweep of its superb and simple lines touches the æsthetic faculties. We need a new standard of judgment for such structures. It is in its intellectual significance that it is sublime—as the realization, through direct and normal methods, of certain requirements, all else being postponed to the problem in statics of a certain force to be resisted by a certain inertia. In this light what proportions does it assume before any merely *instinctual* work—as the pyramids! For every step of this was extorted as a secret from Nature before embodied in iron and stone, and the structure stands the stupendous monument of the creative intellect of man.

The construction of Tubular Bridges is now so well known as not to require much elucidation for even popular comprehension. Moreover, it is simple in the extreme, being composed of boiler plates riveted together. The skill lies in reducing the boiler iron to such dimensions that there is no unnecessary material, and yet obtaining a sufficiency of strength. It is evident to any one breaking a stick that a strain on a beam proving too much for its strength crushes the top—compresses it, and tears asunder the bottom, whereas the sides are merely rent away. Such is the fundamental law in the theory of beams. Accordingly, where the sides of the tubes require strength is at the extremities where they rest on the piers, whereas, for the top and bottom the greater strength needed is at the centre. Lest, however, any one should be deceived by the expression "tube," and imagine something like the tube of a telescope—an enormous iron cylinder—I will say that these tubes are nearer a square, though with sides of height greater than the breadth of top and bottom.

The effects of heat and frost, too, are provided for, the tubes being placed on rollers, thus admitting of free expansion and contraction. The curiously interesting play of temperatures on iron is well known. The Victoria Bridge furnishes some notable illustrations of these phenomena. Each tube of 240 feet long shows, I learn, a contraction and expansion of one-tenth of an inch to every variation of eight degrees of the thermometer. The maximum movement observed is 3¼ inches, owing to the influence of temperature between 120° and 36°. Such are the wondrous diportings of heat. As for the effect of anything else—as of the cars for instance—the heaviest trains will not make the slightest visible deflection. Thus the colossus is ever in motion, through day and night, through year and æon, adding an impressive illustration of the priority of Dynamics to Statics; for Motion is before rest; and the very beds of granite that wall the world, and are the shell and encasement in which its huge *rondeur* rests, are in perpetual perturbation—heaving and sinking in sublime and ceaseless flux!

Regarding the piers, too, I learned much of the greatest interest, but which space will not allow me to communicate. How construct piers across the St. Lawrence's sweeping tide—a savage stream with a reminiscence of the Rapids even here—a rushing ocean-current of from ten to twelve miles per hour? The solution of the preliminary problem is, of itself, a gigantic piece of engineering. First were required colossal floating dams, in order to obtain still water for the commencement of operations. Then came the sinking of the "Coffer"-dams, (or box-dams)—in themselves stupendous undertakings, consisting of two rows of cribbing, fourteen feet wide each, with seven or eight feet of "puddle" (thick clay rendered impenetrable to water by beating it well together) between them. The dam perfected, the anxious moment commenced—that of pumping out the water and getting in the foundation. A few days ago I witnessed the pumping out of the last of the coffer-dams, within which the foundation stone of the last pier was laid. The water was thrown out by a centrifugal pump worked by steam. A body of 543,000 gallons of water was pumped out in 5¼ hours. Nothing could be more admirable than the working of the pumps and the tightness of the dam. This done, an available space of 144 feet long by 44 wide was obtained within which to construct the pier. Previous to the sinking of these dams it had been supposed that the bed of the river was rock, which the scour of the rapid stream had kept clear from all deposit; but it was discovered, on the contrary, to consist of boulders packed with gravel, and that material called "hard-pan," an indurated clay, mixed with stone, varying from six to ten feet in depth. This was removed and the piers posed on the mother rock—a very friable blue limestone.

The masonry of these piers may well be termed Cyclopean! The Pointe Claire quarries of Moun Royal have furnished immense quantities of Lower Silurian Chazy—most excellent material. The massive blocks are cramped and doweled together, and the ponderous sentinel stand based on mother-rock compact and invulnerable as the nether granite. An advance, certainly, from the stepping-stones, in shallow rivers, covered with plates from stone to stone, which exhibit the incipient principle of the pier.

The titanic diportings of the mighty ice-masses of of the St. Lawrence are also provided for. It is well known that the most compact masses of masonry fail to withstand even limited pressures of ice, if the precaution of turning the ice back on itself be omitted. But Canadian engineering had long ago solved every problem connected with the dynamics of ice. Each pier, accordingly, is provided with an ice-breaker—a structure of angular form with a base of about 60 feet projecting from the pier up stream, both sides sloping upwards at an angle of about 45 degrees. Up these polished angular slopes the spring ice rushes with avalanche-like sweep, and, breaking at the top, falls in a huge cataract of massive blocks on either side.

The preliminary scientific preparation was enormous. Back as far as ten years, varied surveys and propositions had been made. Four years later, Mr. KEEFER made his survey, while Mr. RUBIDGE conducted his nice and difficult soundings on the ice, and Sir WILLIAM LOGAN argued the whole question of capacity to resist ice with admirable sagacity. An amount of information was thus gathered which admitted of the nicest judgment. Follow the Reports of Messrs. STEPHENSON, ROSS, BRUNEL and CLARK, with their complicated calculations. The Reports of Messrs. STEPHENSON and ROSS are regarded by those skilled in such matters as models of engineering writing. I hope these elaborate illustrations of the theory of Tubular Bridges may be published in fit form, as additions to the knowledge of this important subject before the public in the great work of CLARK. The plans thus matured, the beginning of 1854 saw the work actually commenced, under the superintendence of Mr. JAMES HODGES, the engineer who acted on the part of the contractors, Messrs. PETO, BRASSEY and BETTS. It is under the management of this gentleman, who has indeed won golden opinions, as well for his large humanity towards the numerous employes as for his engineering ability, that this gigantic work has been prosecuted with such great energy and success.

It is impossible to help feeling freer at the illustration of so much human power as this structure embodies. It carries further on the limits of humanity and is an honor to the human race. Most wonderful type it is of what the cunning, contriving hand can do, governed by the crescive and creative intellect of man. It stands as high-water mark of what Engineering genius has achieved these ages. W. S.

EDUCATION.

American Institute of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

The American Institute of Instruction commenced its thirtieth annual meeting in the City Hall in this city, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Being called to order by the President, J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., Superintendent of the Schools of Boston, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. CRAIG, of this city.

The Institute was welcomed to the city by his Honor the Mayor in a handsome address, in which he took occasion to speak of the action of the city more than twenty years ago, in abolishing the district system of public schools, and giving the control of them to the towns.

The President, J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., responded, paying compliments, well deserved, to the citizens of New-Bedford and their large Committee of Arrangements, and reviewing to some extent, the progress of the Institute since its first organization, thirty years ago. Then, there was not a Normal School in the country, nor but one educational journal, and no State Teachers' Association.

After some preliminary business, the Hon. GEO. B. EMERSON was introduced as the lecturer of the hour, who spoke of "the Forest and the Garden, as Sources of Thoughts and Objects of Study." He commenced by referring to some of the most noted forest trees, giving interesting incidents in their history—particularly those huge trees that everywhere throughout Old England, and solemnity to the old minsters and cathedrals. Their awful gloom, there as everywhere, conduce to lofty thought.

Teachers are too much limited in their thoughts to dry and abstract subjects. They need to spend more time in the study of nature, examining the causes that give strength and vigor to the oak, as well as vigor and spirit to man. Too little is done to make men more manly; and teachers especially are in danger of losing their manliness, for want of exercise in the open air. Many examples were referred to of the training of the ancients in manly exercises.

The forest and garden are the schools where the first lessons in beauty are to be learned; they may be given in the school room, or the parlor, or by the way. Each mass of trees has its own elements of beauty, as distinct in its character as that of different individuals. Color, form and motion conspire to add beauty to the forests, as all these in infinite variety are combined, and as trees are grouped in larger or smaller numbers. Some would have us study the elements of beauty in paintings. But why not study the originals?

Doubtless the human form and "human face divine" are more beautiful, and of a higher order of beauty than anything to be seen in the forest or the landscape. Childhood, in everything that belongs to it—how beautiful in its perfect trust, its guileless simplicity, its gentleness, its hopefulness, its quickness to enjoy the external about them in all the shapes and forms of life!

The time has come when the instruction given to children to prepare them for the work they are going to engage in in the world, in a knowledge of those principles of science upon which the arts of farming, gardening and managing trees depend. The better educated teachers should make a beginning and set the example. Nothing so fully combines all the advantages of the exercise which teachers need in the open air, as the study of some branch of botany. In concluding, Mr. EMERSON urged upon teachers the motives they have to form the higher spiritual natures of children. They should see that there is nothing in their own character which they would not willingly have reproduced in its flower and in its fruit.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. THATCHER, a teacher of music in the public schools, with a trio of ladies' sung an appropriate piece of music.

A discussion followed on the topics of the lecture in which Messrs. WETHERELL, of Boston; Prof. CROSBY, of Salem; Mr. EMERSON and Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, took part, and all of them urged the importance of more of the study of nature, especially the branches of Botany and Chemistry, in order to fit youth the better to perform the work of husbandry, as well as the more to enjoy the labors in which as farmers they are called to engage.

The evening was devoted to a lecture by Prof. J. D. BUTLER, of the State University, Madison, Wis., on "The Claims of the Classics." The Church was one of the largest in the city, with a gallery on three sides, and every seat was filled.

Nothing but the lecture itself can give one any satisfactory idea of its character. The manner of treating the subject was somewhat after the style of the vigorous WEBB; for although the lecturer gave the clearest evidence of his genuine love of the classics, and an intimate familiarity with them, he frequently made use of some rather modern illustrations, but not the less appropriate and forcible. For instance, in answer to the question why translations should not be studied rather than the originals, he asked, Why should you not dissect a monkey to learn something about human anatomy, or why not look at the tracks of the lion rather than the lion himself?

The effect of the study of the classics to sharpen the powers of discrimination, was said to be so great that the true classical scholar possessed an acumen equal to that of Hudibras, who was said to be able to tell by the kick of a boot of what leather it was made. So the study of the classics strengthens the powers of the mind; the strength of each vanquished sentence passes into the strength of the victor.

Considerable space was given in the lecture to showing that the study of the classics increases originality. Even HOMER had traditionary song to stimulate him to write the "Iliad." Invention is most increased by looking at the models in the Patent Office, where men have gone as far as their powers would enable them to go in creating some new machine, and where an observer has looked upon the model, and after studying it has seen how he can carry out more completely the original idea or principle of the invention. In science and literature each successive age has lighted its torch at the fire of the past. What classic did not yield some ray to MILTON's poem. The study of the classics is a better exercise to strengthen the mind than the study of our own best writers, because the ideas of the writers in our own language glide into the mind too easily. The Greek like a coy maiden, never blasts you with excess of light, never gives you a sentence till you have earned it by exercise which keeps you more attentive with your own thoughts than those of the author. The royal road to knowledge is to converse with royal authors, not with fatal facility, but through such a medium as will not allow you to swallow more than you can digest. It stands recorded of RAPHAEL that while no man copied more than he, no man grew more in originality.

In defence of the use of the Saxon rather than classic language, some have cited DANIEL WEBSTER as using chiefly Saxon words; yet in his reply to HAYNE, in the fifteen lines of the closing sentences, occur thirty-six classic words, and some of them are repeated.

The true way to learn the Saxon is to translate the classics into it. Woo the classic muse and you shall wed a Saxon wife. It is said that the wife of MILTON left him soon after marriage, and returned to her father. MILTON, because he loved her, paid his addresses to another, which reëndkindled the passion of his wife, and she returned to him with added affection on the part of each. So if you will court the Grecian maid you shall win a Saxon bride. The claims of the classics were set forth further, by the great extent to which the Greek language is used in all new words, in order to give names to new inventions and improvements, &c., and at the same time it is the oldest language.

"Its honors with increase of ages grow
As streams roll down enlarging while they go."

At the close of the lecture, Mr. CONGDON, Chairman of the Committee to procure accommodations for female teachers, announced that he had already provided places for seven hundred ladies; but if there were any more unprotected females present, he would see that they were provided for. X.

Recruiting for the British army has been ordered to recommence in Canada forthwith.

The Strife of Races in America—The Prospects and Perils.

OAK HILL, Md., Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 8th inst., an article appears headed "The Chinese Invasion." Your readers are informed that at the present time there is a "persistent influx" of the celestial peasantry into the United States, and that at this moment three thousand of them are on their way to San Francisco. This immigration, you think, "bids fair soon to be enormous," and will, without doubt, not be long "in reaching the Atlantic States." So strong is the probability that "the poorer inhabitants" of the vast Chinese Empire will come to us in crowds, that you regard the fact as "destined to work great changes in the industrial condition of America," and very possibly in our "social and political condition."

"Assuming that these natives of China may one day become as numerous among us as those of Europe, what shall their social and political *status* be? Are they to be regarded as whites, or as people of color? Shall they equally with emigrants from Ireland and Germany, be admitted to the benefits of our naturalization laws? These are quesdons which flit and flicker now along the political horizon. But the march of events with us is rapid, and all signs conspire to prove that we have seen only the beginning of that profound strife of races and of principles by which the institutions of the United States are ere long to be proved as by fire." This quotation forms the concluding paragraph of your brief article, and well deserves, as it undoubtedly will receive, the attentive consideration of all your reflecting readers. As one among them, I could not close my eyes to the already vast immigration from Europe, still continuing, and inevitably leading sooner or later to disastrous if not fatal consequences. It needs no prophet to tell us of the character of "coming events," for they have "cast their shadows before," and the conflict must come, though every Celestial remained at home. Individuals do not often profit by experience, however bitter, nor does the aggregation of them into communities and nationalities render them wiser or less careless in protecting themselves from unhappy and fatal influences.

It becomes, then, a question of immense magnitude and fraught with danger, when in our headlong career of national growth and unexampled prosperity we pause long enough to inquire seriously as to the *stability* of our American institutions. In the United States we have an aggregated but not a united people, an antagonism of primary opinions, developed by difference of race manifested on a grand scale—that very difference invariably springing from the conflict of ideas pervading all the elements of society, while a profound and permanent demoralization is silently and surely poisoning the current of political life at its very source. The Republic *is* in danger, two causes of almost equal potency operating continually to its destruction. The one I have just indicated; the other what is commonly termed the "Slavery agitation," that fearful gangrene on the limbs of the "Young Giant of the West," climbing with dark and mortal omen towards the seat of life. It was the hiss of this serpent that alarmed our fathers when they were laying the foundation of our Government; and from that day to this it has trailed its slimy length—its pathway of shame—along all the years of our growing greatness. It has finally succeeded in coiling itself about the body of the giant. Its strong folds are now contracting with a crushing power, and history has already recorded the first tragic line of the final catastrophe. Sooner or later the finale must come, and nothing can avert it, unless we "bury" this "serpent" beyond a resurrection, and at once stop short in so freely giving to *foreigners* almost immediate political power after their arrival. Strange infatuation! unexampled folly!

You have said, Sir, that "all signs conspire to prove that we have seen only the beginning of that profound *strife of races* and of principles by which the United States are ere long to be proved as by fire." The fact is incontestable. Intellectual anarchy reigns throughout the land. There is no social doctrine, no scientific maxim of Government, assured of general assent, or free from incessant discussion. The entire population of the country appears to be slowly dividing into distinct nationalities, as perverse in their prejudices, as opposite in their peculiarities of thought and feeling as if they were severed by the breadth of angry seas or the height of icy mountains.

In one place the ear is startled by the idioms of a strange speech confounding the native tongue. In another, every nerve of patriotism and humanity is thrilled with horror by the spectacle of infuriated mobs battling over the sacred ballot box, which they pollute with the stains of murder. Here, one exclaims with terrific anathemas against the institution of Slavery; yonder, they shout as wildly, "It is the main pillar of the Republic." In the meantime, learned divines quarrel and the largest churches separate on the question, and the Communion of the peaceable Christ resounds with the clangor of debate and the curses of excommunication.

In the North they proclaim a frightful despotism in Congress to rule the people of the Territories as the mere serfs of the Government. In middle latitudes they announce the monstrous dogma of "Squatter Sovereignty," that political phantom, soiled in Kansas with the lurid smoke of civil war, and reeking in Utah with the odors of adultery. While in the fiery light of the South it is boldly maintained that every act of Federal authority may be nullified by the acts of a single State. And thus goes the conflict. Nor must it be forgotten that at the last Presidential canvass there was a cause at work incomparably more ominous of evil than any ever before evolved in the annals of American elections.

Are not these gloomy portents in the social firmament? Alas, one of the saddest pages in all the world's history enables us to interpret their terrible meaning. In the last day of the Roman Republic, the inauspicious days which preceded so closely the civil wars of MARIUS and SYLLA, as they prepared the way for the bloody sword of CÆSAR, the same flagitious barter of votes predominated in the capitol as the only answer to official trust. The result was a lesson of horrors for the instruction of all future ages. It would be well for us to profit by the dreadful example. But whether we do or not, there will be no change in the everlasting laws; and for all time, whenever political factions in a free Government begin by contending against each other with gold, they will not be long in learning to struggle with naked steel.

What then is the actual state of fundamental opinions in the general thought of American society? Does it exhibit the pleasing traits of an indissoluble unity, or those of an enormous divergence? The inquiry seems superfluous. The multitudinous names of Catholic, Protestant, Jew, Mormon, Spiritualist, Swedenborgian, Deist, Atheist, Trancendentalist, and a host of other sects, flash across the memory to signalize the number and nature of our varied antagonisms; while every one of these, in addition to its theological conceptions, entertains a different system of political ideas. Nor is the rivalry among them the less intense because more subdued and noiseless. The various creeds of the Protestant world struggle for proselytes as earnestly as ever; *while silently, perhaps surely, glides the tonsured priest to displace them all.*

Omitting all reference to the antagonism of races as it has or does exist in European countries, let the inquiry be made as to the extent and special character of that antagonism as we have it in *our* midst; for that it does exist in all its vigor, the most insolent and utter devotee of the "foreign influence" will hardly venture to deny.

The ethnological subsoil of our population as deposited in the old thirteen States, consisted of English, Lowland Scotch, Dutch, Swedes, and Protestant Irish—all being decidedly Teutonic elements. The exceptions to this classification were small, few, and altogether unimportant. Indeed, at the era of the Revolution, what are called for convenience the Anglo-Saxon blood and ideas "had entirely predominated, so as to control exclusively all the forces and facts of American social and political life. The people were as thoroughly English as in England itself. A perfect homogeneity, however, did not exist between the North and South, because such was wanting in that English society from which ours emanated. The unalloyed "Anglo-Saxon," though nearly related to, was somewhat different from the Norman Neustrian Conqueror. The Anglo-Saxon church before the Conquest was heretical in the eyes of Rome, and the essence of the heretical idea, lingering in the unmixed Saxon blood, finally attained its complete development, in the stern and lofty principles of the Puritan.

On the other hand, the Norman element, chivalrous, impetuous and romantic, if not always noble, delighted to ally itself with nobility, had a tincture of aristocracy and an innate love of political power.

One of these elements became developed in the rigid climate of New-England, the other in the genial and sunny air of the South, as the proper spheres for their peculiar manifestations. It is not necessary to contend that this distribution of blood was uniform in either locality, for such it was not, (but in a general view, more of the cavalier character than the Puritan could be detected at the South, while in New-England the latter was immensely preponderant.

It is very probable that this difference, apparently so very slight, would have been effaced in time without any serious consequences, if the flood-gates of emigration had not so suddenly opened to pour in upon us four millions of raw recruits from a foreign shore to renew and extend the conflict of ideas. Behold them, an enormous host from the Rhineland, and yet ye can distinguish every one physically from an American, almost as far as the eye can reach; while they are still more opposite to us in all their modes of thought and feeling.

By way of contrast, yonder swarms the prolific hive of vivacious Celts, that old race of the double character, fickle as the wind, yet stubborn as twisted steel, the race that never did and never will agree with its neighbors, unless it may rule them—the race that no earthly power can either conquer or govern. These aliens in nationality and religion numbe rather over two millions.

But more singular and ominous than all, these foreign legions do not scatter and diffuse themselves over the land to melt away in the greater mass of the native population. No, they collect in the large cities to control the elective franchise; to keep their alien societies; to wear their national badges; or, if they do penetrate the rural districts, it is to collect in clusters, to establish Irish or Dutch settlements, and to reproduce their minds and physiognomies in all their posterity, for you can identify a Celtic child or grand-child as easily as his ancestors.

Next gaze towards the soil of the South, and you behold another foreign race, that never can become nationalized without reducing all America to that negroid type so disgusting to the eye on the older monuments of the Nile. And this last most invincible antagonism of all, stands on the strength of three millions and a half of slaves and nearly half a million of their kindred freedmen.

Now look further: sweep with your political telescope the green forests and remote prairies of the remote West, skim the Alpine heights of the Rocky chain, and glance where the great Columbia mingles its waters with the Pacific Ocean, rushing towards Asia as if for conquest. All over this vast region you see still another race, numbering four hundred thousand—a grave and much enduring race, whose sad countenance and solemn air remind you of the Caledonian Highlander, whose destiny of extinction his own so much resembles; and doubtless, too, if he had the gift of music, he would play like the other, that mournful tune now heard on the mountains, where the tartan is fitfully away from its heather, "*We return—we return—we return no more!*"

Was there ever witnessed, on the face of the whole earth before, such a heterogeneous agglomeration of ethnological elements, and under such inauspicious circumstances? What is it *we* do? We acknowledge no power independent of the people—and the European emigrants very soon after landing become a part of the people. Strange political phenomenon! What would you say of a country ruled by a King, that allowed every chief of an alien tribe, entering its territorial jurisdiction, to participate in the royal authority, to share the jeweled regalia of the crown? But this is just what we do. We divide and subdivide our American sovereignty with every pauper landing upon our shores. We reverse the programme of all national policy. We are trying a novel social experiment, perhaps for the benefit of future science. *We regard the exalted prerogatives of citizenship so cheaply that we invite the universe* (Chinamen included) *to come and share them gratis.* We deem the art of Government more easily learned than a common trade, and say to those familiar only with despotic forms: "Come, take a hand in the vulgar administration of a powerful republican empire. True, the machinery is complicated, and the wheels nicely balanced, and you may chance to break something seriously; but what of that—the people are sovereign, and you are one of them." Is not this alarming? And who says there is no danger when such opposite elements, opinions and passions are brought into immediate proximity in the same local sphere?

But the cry does go forth, "There is no danger; this alarm about foreigners is all nonsense; their numbers are too small to excite any apprehension." If our "institutions are ere long to be proved as by fire by the strife of races," I understand the danger to be imminent. Was not this cry of insignificance of numbers precisely what was said in France of the infidel clubs of VOLTAIRE? In the plenitude of his power, the King asked: "What can they do?" The nobility around the throne asked: "What can they do, contemptible visionaries?" "What can they do," said the bishops, "against us, who hold the conscience of the nation by the force of habit and by the terrors of eternity?" But the leaven went on fermenting, while the fever was rising, and while the unquiet earth was heaving and the magazines of woe were filling up, the people were soothed to sleep. They were awakened only by the roar of revolution, and just in time to see the uncapping of that fearful volcano which rolled out a continuous sheet of desolation over all the land.

Do you rely for safety on the freedom and power of the Government? Vain hope! for these in the hands of a profligate and reckless suffrage, are the very worst attributes of our peril. Close your eyes to the fact of the existence of these menacing evils—it will not remove them or afford us protection; for all history testifies that the danger of national ruin is increased and rendered more inevitable inversely in proportion as the sources of the ruin are less clearly discerned.

But what has been the general result of so many antagonisms in religion, in race, and in the ideas which they must always necessarily develop? Is it not visible to all in the present intellectual and social anarchy rife throughout the land? Does not every race and religion manifest a political influence in proportion to its extent and power? The Germans, the Irish, the Catholics, the infidel Radicals, that adore the mystic Marianna of the Red Republic—nay, the Priests of polygamous Mormon, must have a representative in the highest councils of the State. Could the Mormons command a half million votes, (and it is not unlikely they will before very long,) think you that one of our great parties would not regard them as the special favorites of its policy? Nay, Sir! if the devil himself had a hundred thousand open worshippers in the country, would there not be plenty of demagogues anxious and ready to act as delegates for that lurid crew in our Congress? Even the negro race, though without the right of suffrage, without any shadow of social or political *status*, can boast of their champions in our Senate and House, constituting a topic of everlasting dissension, which annually grows worse and worse.

We see then in this conflict of races, this aggregation of population without unity of thought or feeling, and the diverse interests inseparably connected with their religious sentiments, abundant reason to fear the trial of the stability of our American institutions. If they are to be subjected to a proof, "as by fire," who can say what is to be the issue? Principles and races are to be brought into a terrible collision, and it may be that, as of old the barbarian host of Alaric thundered over the Capitoline height, so shall we be "crushed out" by that "foreign influence," already so alarming and full of peril to our nationality.

If there be a remedy, who shall tell us what it is? Where is the patriotic and enlightened statesman who will come forth on the sublime mission of discovery, and propound it? It must be peaceful, yet powerful and adequate to still these monstrous perturbations. Where is the man? If the danger may be averted by human wisdom, the sooner it is done the better. If not we must trust in GOD to defend the right, and to lead us out of the labyrinth into which we have so recklessly plunged. For myself I see no sign of encouragement to hope for a brighter prospect. The people are now but as instruments in the hands of unscrupulous and designing politicians. But the power is yet with the people: will they come forth in all the magnitude of their strength and assert it?

I have thus, Sir, but very briefly touched upon the topics so urgently suggested by your remarks on the "Chinese Invasion." A great deal more might have been said, for the subject is not only important, but deeply interesting. It has already been broached with eloquence in the National House of Representatives. It should be taken up with earnestness, by every sincere and far-sighted man. AMERICUS.

Letter from Mr. Newcomb Cleveland.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of Wednesday and various other City papers, published a telegram from Utica stating that I "was knocked down near Rome, in the smoking car of the Central Railroad. Mr. CLEVELAND accused his assailant of stealing his baggage."

That I was struck is true, but that I accused my assailant of stealing my baggage is false. My carpet-bag contained important legal papers, and I have reason to believe that I had been "dogged" for some time by a suspicious looking person, who seemed to know my business and the contents of this bag. After leaving Syracuse I missed the carpet bag, and at once made a thorough search for it through all the cars, but could not find it. I then passed into the smoking-car, and, after stating that I had lost my bag, courteously asked the man who had been following me if he had seen it, but did not accuse him of stealing it, nor did I intimate it. He replied by telling me to keep away from him, or he would break my head, and on my telling him that I should remain where I was he struck me. I was ill at the time, and had been for several days previous, and was in no condition to defend myself from a personal assault. At Utica I had the man arrested, and then the carpet bag was found in another car from that in which I had placed it.

The affair is not of public importance, but I observe that those journals who have uniformly sustained the La Crosse Railroad frauds, and have opposed and ridiculed me in my efforts to expose those frauds, appear pleased at my having sustained a personal injury. They are welcome to such gratification, if it be any, but I assure them that I shall not cease while I have life and health until I have probed the iniquities of that corrupt concern to the very bottom.

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.

It is proposed to establish a Reform School for Girls in Chicago. The subject has been brought to the attention of the City Councils.

LIFE IN THE FAR WEST.

Lights and Shadows of the New Gold Region.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, who has explored the entire gold region of Kansas, gives the followidg interesting account of the condition of the country. It will be seen that he orticises Mr. GREELEY's statements with some severity:

GOLDEN CITY, K. T., Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

My last letter to you was dated just one month ago, and you, no dout, remember that I then told you that I was then packing up my goods preparatory to a start for the gold mines in the mountains. I did start as intended and have spent the whole of July in the mines. I have visited all the diggings that were worth seeing, and many that were not; I have not only given them a passing notice, but have examined them closely, and have reason to believe that I can form as good an idea as any one of what is going on in them, and also of the amount of gold now being taken out. Before I proceed, however, I must tell you plainly that if you expect a HORACE GREELEY report from me, you will be greatly mistaken before you read my letter through. I have received no bribe to cause me to write an untruth in reference to the richness of the mines, and I have too much common sense to allow a set of men to humbug me after having seen the big elephant and examined his huge proportions. I have a pecuniary interest in this city and intend to make it my future home. I am merchandising here and shall spend the Winter here, and it is as much to my interest to send home good news and help to bring the people out, as any other man, according to what I have invested, but whatever I write shall be truth, let me lose or win in so doing.

The first mines I visited on reaching the mountains were those known as Gamble's Gulch. On this Gulch myself and eleven others had all taken claims, and we all, on our arrival there, commenced operations preparatory to mining. On or about the 10th of July we had our ditches dug, sluice made and in order for work, and all hands set to washing out the dirt, expecting to make at least five dollars a day to the man. After working for about ten days we had about three dollars, all told, and for one backed out from the company, still retaining my claim, and started out on a prospecting tour, to find out whether the other mines were paying as well as ours. Gamble's Gulch is situated about thirty-five miles west from the foot of the mountains, and the road leading to it is of the worst possible description, and almost impassable for a loaded wagon. After leaving the Gamble diggings I started west, and came to what is known as the Jefferson mines; these mines are situated on St. Vrain's fork of Boulder river, and extend up and down that stream some five or six miles. I found over one hundred men at work there in digging a large trench in which to turn the river, and remained there until the job was completed. When I left, the work of gold digging had been almost totally suspended on account of the rainy weather, but those interested was confident that the bed of the river was rich and would well repay the expense incurred. Whether it will be found so remains to be seen. My next visit was paid to the Spanish diggings situated about twenty miles south-west from GAMBLE's. These mines are owned and worked almost entirely by Mexicans, and if properly worked would pay handsomely. The Mexicans are none of the various nations employed by American miners for obtaining the gold dust, but still cling to the opinion that the good old way is the best; they use no sluices, toms, rockers, or pans, but wash out all their dirt in a common wooden bowl. You have doubtless heard something of the national characteristics of the Mexican people, and have been told that they are prone to indolence, drunkenness, filthiness and gaming; but you could form no opinion of them from hearsay, and must see to fully appreciate them. They usually start out to their work after breakfast in the morning about ten, and after working two or three hours, and obtaining from one to ten dollars worth of the dust, as the case may be, they all adjourn to camp, and there seated upon the ground with their whisky bottle and cards, they will drink and gamble until the last cents worth is gone, and then, rather than go to work again that day, they will sell the last coat from their backs to continue the game. But enough of the Mexicans for the present. I am on the subject of the gold mines and must proceed.

After leaving the Spanish mines, I proceeded to the "Boulder," "Jackson's," the "Lump," "Dead Wood," "Twelve Mile," "Clear Creek," "Russell's," the "Illinois," and various others too numerous to mention, and found numbers of men at work in each, and from all the information that could be obtained I satisfied myself that, as a general average, men were but little if any more than paying board. Some miners I know to be making money fast, while others are doing nothing worth speaking of. For instance, one company may be running a sluice and taking out five or six dollars a day to the man, while another immediately alongside, or just above or below, cannot obtain the "color" for days at a time. I have known a company of men to run a sluice for two, three and sometimes six days, and not get more than ten cents a day to the man, and on the very next day, and in the same place in one day's work, obtain ten, twelve and sometimes fifteen dollars to to the head. So far as my observations have extended, digging for gold and purchasing lottery tickets are about on a par—you once in a while draw a prize, but often find your ticket a blank, and sometimes its face shows one drawn number. After visiting all the small fry, we now come to the much-talked-of and never-to-be-forgotten "Gregory" mines. These mines are situated in the Rocky Eountains, about twenty-seven miles from Golden City, and about thirty-nine from Denver, in a westerly direction from the latter place. These mines have a wide-spread reputation, not only from the fact that they have yielded more gold than all the others in the mountains put together, but because it was from them that the celebrated document emanated which was first printed in the Rocky Mountain *News*, and subsequently in the New-York *Tribune*, and other papers throughout the length and breadth of our land. You have no doubt read in your youthful days, and before you were in any way connected with the Press, of a certain man called by the familiar name of Moses, who was one of the children of Israel, and who had charge of GOD's chosen people for the purpose of leading them out of Egyptian darkness and bondage into a land that overflowed annually, not with mud and water like Egypt, which they left behind them, but with pure milk and honey. You have read, too, that while on this memorable march, Moses ascended Mount Sinai, and from its top delivered a document to his people, promising that if they followed its precepts, their happiness should be perfect, not only in this world but in the ore to come. HORACE GREELEY ascended Mount Gregory, and from its topmost pinnacle delivered to an admiring crowd an oration on the great and unsurpassed richness of not only that mountain in particular, but the Rocky Mountains in general. He told them simply, to pitch in, go to mining, that their fortunes were sure beyond the shadow of a doubt. He told them that the mountains were all pregnant with the precious metal, and were now undergoing the pains of parturition, and nothing but the pick and shovel was required to bring it forth, the neighboring streams, he said, would wash it clean, and the cradles they then were supplied with would finish the job. How many of his hearers believed him we do not pretend to say. You, as a matter of course, have read the report of Messrs. GREELEY & Co., and had you believed it, would suppose this to be the richest mining country on the face of the earth. He goes on to state that he saw $500, taken out of one sluice in one day, and would lead the public to believe that this same $500 was actually one day's work, such, however, was not the case. I know positively that the land spoken of never produced that amount in a day since it has been opened, and I am informed by good authority that $1,000 a week was the highest amount that it has ever yielded. I am furthermore informed that the self-same land has run out and been abandoned by the owners. That $500, in dust, were taken out of a sluice in one day in the presence of Mr. GREELEY, in Gregory diggings, I am assured, is a fact, but that it was the work of some ten or twelve men during two whole weeks is also a fact. Everybody in the mines knew that Mr. GREELEY was about to pay them a visit, and those who had claims to sell, or were otherwise interested, made preparations for his reception. He was brought into the mines with all the "pomp and circumstance" that would naturally attend a sovereign of Europe while passing through his kingdom. He saw none but the best diggings, and, as a matter of course, conversed with none but the most lucky and influential miners. He saw none but the bright side of the picture. Had Mr. GREELEY and those who accompanied him, on their arrival in this country, donned the coarse gar

Blackwood on Spiritualism.

In the August number of *Blackwood's Magazine* is a rather startling article on American Spiritualism, in which a story of Spiritualistic experiences is introduced, which is worked up to a culminating point of interest in a style worthy of Edgar Poe. It is professedly the narrative of a philosopher and a man of letters who had discovered a haunted house in London. The narrator says:

"In all that I had hitherto witnessed, and indeed in all the wonders which the amateurs of mystery in our age record as facts, a material living agency is always required. On the Continent you will still find magicians who assert that they can raise spirits. Assume for the moment that they assert truly, still the living material form of the magician is present; and he is the material agency by which, from some constitutional peculiarities, certain strange phenomena are represented to your natural senses.

Accept, again, as truthful, the tales of Spirit Manifestation in America—musical or other sounds—writings on paper, produced by no discernable hand—articles of furniture moved without apparent human agency—or the actual sight and touch of hands to which no bodies seem to belong—still there must be found the MEDIUM or living being, with constitutional peculiarities capable of obtaining these signs. In fine, in all such marvels, supposing even that there is no imposture, there must be a human being like ourselves, by whom, or through whom, the effects presented to human beings are produced. It is so with the now familiar phenomena of mesmerism or electro-biology; the mind of the person operated on is affected through a material living agent. Nor, supposing it true that a mesmerized patient can respond to the will or passes of a mesmerizer a hundred miles distant, is the response less occasioned by a material being; it may be through a material fluid—call it Electric, call it Odic, call it what you will—which has the power of traversing space and passing obstacles, that the material effect is communicated from one to the other. Hence all that I had hitherto witnessed, or expected to witness, in this strange house, I believed to be occasioned through some agency or medium as mortal as myself; and this idea necessarily prevented the awe with which those who regard as supernatural things that are not within the ordinary operations of nature, might have been impressed by the adventures of that memorable night.

As, then, it was my conjecture that all that was presented, or would be presented, to my senses, must originate in some human being gifted by constitution with the power so to present them, and having some motive so to do, I felt an interest in my theory which, in its way, was rather philosophical than superstitious. And I can sincerely say that I was in as tranquil a temper for observation as any practical experimentalist could be in awaiting the effects of some rare, though perhaps perilous, chemical combination. Of course, the more I kept my mind detached from fancy, the more the temper fitted for observation would be obtained; and I therefore riveted eye and thought on the strong daylight sense in the page of my Macaulay.

I now became aware that something interposed between the page and the light—the page was overshadowed: I looked up, and I saw what I shall find it very difficult, perhaps impossible, to describe.

It was a Darkness shaping itself out of the air in very undefined outline. I cannot say it was of a human form, and yet it had more resemblance to a human form, or rather shadow, than anything else. As it stood, wholly apart and distinct from the air and the light around it, its dimensions seemed gigantic, the summit nearly touched the ceiling. While I gazed, a feeling of intense cold seized me. An iceberg before me could not more have chilled me; nor could the cold of an iceberg have been more purely physical. I feel convinced that it was not the cold caused by fear. As I continued to gaze, I thought—but this I cannot say with precision—that I distinguished two eyes looking down on me from the height. One moment I seemed to distinguish them clearly, the next they seemed gone; but still two rays of pale-blue light frequently shot through the darkness, as from the height on which I half believed, half doubted, that I had encountered the eyes.

I strove to speak—my voice utterly failed me; I could only think to myself, "Is this fear? it is *not* fear!" I strove to rise—in vain; I felt as if weighed down by an irresistible force. Indeed, my impression was that of an immense and overwhelming Power opposed to my volition; that sense of utter inadequacy to cope with a force beyond men's, which one may feel *physically* in a storm at sea, in a conflagration, or when confronting some terrible wild beast, or rather, perhaps, the shark of the ocean, I felt *morally*. Opposed to my will was another will, as far superior to its strength as storm, fire, and shark are superior in material force to the force of men.

And now, as this impression grew on me, now came, at last, horror—horror to a degree that no words can convey. Still I retained pride, if not courage; and in my own mind I said, "This is horror but it is not fear; unless I fear, I cannot be harmed; my reason rejects this thing; it is an illusion—I do not fear." With a violent effort I succeeded at last in stretching out my hand towards the weapon on the table; as I did so, on the arm and shoulder I received a strange shock, and my arm fell to my side powe less. And now, to add to my horror, the light began slowly to wane from the candles—they were not, as it were, extinguished, but their flame seemed very gradually withdrawn: it was the same with the fire—the light was extracted from the fuel; in a few minutes the room was in utter darkness. The dread that came over me, to be thus in the dark with that dark Thing, whose power was so intensely felt, brought a reaction of nerve. In fact, terror had reached that climax, that either my senses must have deserted me, or I must have burst through the spell. I did burst through it. I found voice, though the voice was a shriek. I remember that I broke forth with words like these: "I do not fear, my soul does not fear;" and at the same time I found the strength to rise. Still in that profound gloom I rushed to one of the windows—tore aside the curtain—flung open the shutters; my first thought was—Light. And when I saw the moon high, clear and calm, I felt a joy that almost compensated for the previous terror. There was the moon, there was also the light from the gas-lamps in the deserted slumberous street. I turned to look back into the room; the moon penetrated its shadow very palely and partially—but still there was light. The dark Thing, whatever it might be, was gone—except that I could yet see a dim shadow, which seemed the shadow of that shade, against the opposite wall.

My eye now rested on the table, and from under the table (which was without cloth or cover—an old mahogany round table) there rose a hand, visible as far as the wrist. It was a hand, seemingly, as much of flesh and blood as my own, but the hand of an aged person—lean, wrinkled, small too—a woman's hand. That hand very softly closed on the two letters that lay on the table; hand and letters both vanished. There then came the same three loud-measured knocks I had heard at the bed-head before this extraordinary drama had commenced.

As those sounds suddenly ceased, I felt the whole room vibrate sensibly; and at the far end there rose, as from the floor, sparks or globules like bubbles of light—many-colored—green, yellow, fire-red, azure. Up and down, to and fro, hither, thither, as tiny Will-o'-the-wisps, the sparks moved, slow or swift, each at its own caprice. A chair (as in the drawing-room below) was now advanced from the wall without apparent agency, and placed at the opposite side of the table. Suddenly as forth from the chair, there grew a Shape—a woman's shape. It was distinct as a shape of life—ghastly as a shape of death. The face was that of youth, with a strange mournful beauty; the throat and shoulders were bare, the rest of the form in a loose robe of cloudy white. It began seeking its long yellow hair, which fell over its shoulders; its eyes were not turned towards me, but to the door; it seemed listening, watching, waiting. The shadow of the shade in the background grew darker; and again I thought I beheld the eyes gleaming out from the summit of the shadow—eyes fixed upon that shape.

As if from the door, though it did not open, there grew out another shape, equally distinct, equally ghastly—a man's shape—a young man's. It was in the dress of the last century, or rather in a likeness of such dress, for both the male shape and the female, though defined, were evidently unsubstantial, impalpable—simulacra—phantasms; and there was something incongruous, grotesque, yet fearful, in the contrast between the elaborate finery, the courtly precision of that old-fashioned garb, with its ruffles and lace and buckles, and the corpse-like aspect and ghost-like stillness of the flitting wearer. Just as the male shape approached the female, the dark shadow started from the wall, all three for a moment wrapped in darkness. When the pale light returned, the two phantoms were as if in the grasp of the Shadow that towered between them; and there was a blood-stain on the breast of the female; and the phantom-male was leaning on its phantom sword, and blood seemed trickling fast from the ruffles, from the lace; and the darkness of the intermediate Shadow swallowed them up—they were gone. And again the bubbles of light shot, and sailed, and undulated, growing thicker and thicker and more wildly confused in their movements.

The closet door to the right of the fire-place now opened, and from the aperture there came the form of a woman, aged. In her hand she held letters—the very letters over which I had seen the Hand close; and behind her I heard a footstep. She turned round as if to listen, and then she opened the letters and seemed to read; and over her shoulder I saw a livid face, the face as of a man long drowned—bloated, bleached—seaweed tangled in its dripping hair; and at her feet lay a form as of a corpse, and beside the corpse there cowered a child, a miserable squalid child, with famine in its cheeks and fear in its eyes. And as I looked in the old woman's face, the wrinkles and lines vanished, and it became a face of youth—hard-eyed, stony, but still youth; and the Shadow darted forth, and darkened over these phantoms as it had darkened over the last.

Nothing now was left but the Shadow, and on that my eyes were intently fixed, till again eyes grew out of the shadow—malignant, serpent eyes. And the bubbles of light again rose and fell, and in their disordered, irregular, turbulent maze, mingled with the wan moonlight. And now from these globules themselves, as from the shell of an egg, monstrous things burst out; the air grew filled with them; larvæ so bloodless and so hideous that I can in no way describe them except to remind the reader of the swarming life which the solar microscope brings before his eyes in a drop of water—things transparent, supple, agile, chasing each other, devouring each other—forms like nought ever beheld by the naked eye. As the shapes were without symmetry, so their movements were without order. In their very vagrancies there was no sport: they came round me and round, thicker and faster and swifter, swarming over my head, crawling over my right arm, which was outstretched in involuntary command against all evil beings. Sometimes I felt myself touched, but not by them; invisible hands touched me. Once I felt the clutch as of cold soft fingers at my throat. I was still equally conscious that if I gave way to fear I should be in bodily peril; and I concentred all my faculties in the single focus of resisting, stubborn will. And I turned my sight from the Shadow—above all from those strange serpent eyes—eyes that had now become distinctly visible. For there, though in nought else around me, I was aware that there was a WILL, and a will of intense, creative, working evil, which might crush down my own.

The pale atmosphere in the room began now to redden as if in the air of some near conflagration. The larvæ grew lurid as things that live in fire. Again the room vibrated; again were heard the three measured knocks; and again all things were swallowed up in the darkness of the dark Shadow, as if out of that darkness all had come, into that darkness all returned.

As the gloom receded, the Shadow was wholly gone. Slowly as it had been withdrawn, the flame grew again into the candles on the table, again into the fuel on the grate. The whole room came once more calmly, healthfully into sight.

The two doors were still closed, the door communicating with the servant's room still locked. In the corner of the wall, into which he had so convulsively niched himself, lay the dog. I called to him—no movement; I approached—the animal was dead; his eyes protruded; his tongue out of his mouth; the froth gathered round his jaws. I took him in my arms; I brought him to the fire; I felt acute grief for the loss of my poor favorite—acute self-reproach. I accused myself of his death; I imagined he had died of fright. But what was my surprise on finding that his neck was actually broken—actually twisted out of the vertebræ. Had this been done in the dark?—must it not have been by a hand human as mine?—must there not have been a human agency all the while in that room? Good cause to suspect it. I cannot tell. I cannot do more than state the fact fairly; the reader may draw his own inference.

Another surprising circumstance—my watch was restored to the table from which it had been so mysteriously withdrawn; but it had stopped at the very moment it was so withdrawn; nor, despite all the skill of the watchmaker, has it ever gone since—that is, it will go in a strange, erratic way for a few hours, and then comes to a dead stop—it is worthless.

Nothing more chanced for the rest of the night. Nor, indeed, had I long to wait before the dawn broke. Not till it was broad daylight did I quit the haunted house. Before I did so, I revisited the little blind room in which my servant and myself had been for a time imprisoned. I had a strong impression—for which I could not account—that from that room had originated the mechanism of the phenomena—if I may use the term—which had been experienced in my chamber. And though I entered it now in the clear day, with the sun peering through the filmy window, I still felt, as I stood on its floor, the creep of the horror which I had first there experienced the night before, and which had been so aggravated by what had passed in my own chamber. I could not, indeed, bear to stay more than half a minute within those walls. I descended the stairs, and again I heard the footfall before me, and when I opened the street door I thought I could distinguish a very low laugh. I gained my own home, expecting to find my runaway servant there. But he did not present himself, nor did I hear more of him for three days, when I received a letter from him, dated from Liverpool, to this effect:

"Honored Sir: I humbly entreat your pardon, though I can scarcely hope that you will think I deserve it, unless—which Heaven forbid!—you saw what I did. I feel that it will be years before I can recover myself; and as to being fit for service, it is out of the question. I am therefore going to my brother-in-law at Melbourne. The ship sails to-morrow. Perhaps the long voyage may set me up. I do nothing now but start and tremble, and fancy it is behind me. I humbly beg you, honored sir, to order my clothes, and whatever wages are due to me, to be sent to my mother's, at Walworth—John knows her address."

The letter ended with additional apologies, somewhat incoherent, and explanatory details as to effects that had been under the writer's charge.

This flight may perhaps warrant a suspicion that the man wished to go to Australia, and had been somehow or other fraudulently mixed up with the events of the night. I say nothing in refutation of that conjecture; rather, I suggest it as one that would seem to many persons the most probable solution of improbable occurrences. My own theory remained unshaken. I returned in the evening to the house, to bring away in a hack-cab the things I had left there, with my poor dog's body. In this task I was not disturbed, nor did any incident worth note befall me, except that still, on ascending and descending the stairs, I heard the same footfall in advance. On leaving the house, I went to Mr. J——'s. He was at home. I returned him the keys, told him that my curiosity was sufficiently gratified, and was about to relate quickly what had passed, when he stopped me, and said, though with much politeness, that he had no longer any interest in a mystery which none had ever solved.

I determined at least to tell him of the two letters I had read, as well as of the extraordinary manner in which they had disappeared, and I then inquired if he thought they had been addressed to the woman who had died in the house, and if there were anything in her early history which could possibly confirm the dark suspicions to which the letters gave rise. Mr. J—— seemed startled, and, after musing a few moments, answered, "I know but little of the woman's earlier history, except, as I before told you, that her family were known to mine. But you revive some vague reminiscences to her prejudice. I will make inquiries, and inform you of their result. Still, even if we could admit the popular superstition that a person who had been either the perpetrator or the victim of dark crimes in life could revisit, as a restless spirit, the scene in which those crimes had been committed, I should observe that the house was infested by strange sights and sounds before the old woman died—you smile—what would you say?"

"I would say this, that I am convinced, if we could get to the bottom of these mysteries, we should find a living human agency."

"What! you believe it is all an imposture? for what object?"

"Not an imposture in the ordinary sense of the word. If suddenly I were to sink into a deep sleep, from which you could not awake me, but in that sleep could answer questions with an accuracy which I could not pretend to when awake—tell you what money you had in your pocket—nay, describe your very thoughts—it is not necessarily an imposture, any more than it is necessarily supernatural. I should be, unconsciously to myself, under a mesmeric influence, conveyed to me from a distance by a human being who had acquired power over me by previous *rapport*."

"Granting mesmerism, so far carried, to be a fact, you are right. And you would infer from this that a mesmeriser might produce the extraordinary effects you and others have witnessed over inanimate objects—fill the air with sights and sounds?"

"Or impress our senses with the belief in them we never having been *en rapport* with the person acting on us? No. What is commonly called mesmerism could not do this; but there may be a power akin to mesmerism, and superior to it—the power that in the old days was called Magic. That such a power may extend to all inanimate objects of matter, I do not say; but if so, it would not be against nature, only a rare power in nature which might be given to constitutions with certain peculiarities, and cultivated by practice to an extraordinary degree. That such a power might extend over the dead—that is, over certain thoughts and memories that the dead may still retain—and compel, not that which ought properly to be called the Soul, and which is far beyond human reach, but rather a phantom of what has been most earth-stained on earth, to make itself apparent to our senses—is a very ancient though obsolete theory, upon which I will hazard no opinion. But I do not conceive the power would be supernatural. Let me illustrate what I mean from an experiment which Paracelsus describes as not difficult, and which the author of the *Curiosities of Literature* cites as credible: A flower perishes; you burn it. Whatever were the elements of that flower while it lived are gone, dispersed, you know not whither; you can never discover nor re-collect them. But you can, by chemistry out of the burnt dust of that flower, raise a spectrum of the flower, just as it seemed in life. It may be the same with a human being. The soul has as much escaped you as the essence or elements of the flower. Still you may make a spectrum of it. And this phantom, though in the popular superstition it is held to be the soul of the departed, must not be confounded with the true soul; it is but the eidolon of the dead form. Hence, like the best-attested stories of ghosts or spirits, the thing that most strikes us is the absence of what we hold to be soul—that is, of superior emancipated intelligence. They come for little or no object—they seldom speak, if they do come; they utter no ideas above that of an ordinary person on earth. These American spirit-seers have published volumes of communications in prose and verse, which they assert to be given in the names of the most illustrious dead—Shakespeare, Bacon—heaven knows whom. Those communications, taking the best, are certainly not a whit of higher order than would be communications from living persons of fair talent and education; they are wondrously inferior to what Bacon, Shakespeare and Plato said and wrote when on earth. Nor, what is more notable, do they contain an idea that was not on the earth before. Wonderful, therefore, as such phenomena may be, (granting them to be truthful,) I see much that philosophy may question, nothing that it is incumbent on philosophy to deny, viz: nothing supernatural. They are but ideas conveyed somehow or other (we have not yet discovered the means) from one mortal brain to another. Whether, in so doing, tables walk of their own accord, or fiend-like shapes appear in a magic circle, or bodyless hands rise and remove material things, or a Thing of Darkness, such as presented itself to me, freeze our blood—still am I persuaded that these are but agencies conveyed, as by electric wires, to my own brain from the brain of another. In some constitutions there is a natural chemistry, and those may produce chemic wonders—in others a natural fluid, call it electricity, and these produce electric wonders. But they differ in this from Normal Science—they are alike objectless, purposeless, puerile, frivolous. They lead on to no grand results; and, therefore, the world does not heed, and true sages have not cultivated them. But sure I am, that of all I saw or heard, a man, human as myself, was the remote originator; and I believe unconsciously to himself as to the exact effects produced, for this reason: no two persons, you say, have ever told you that they experienced exactly the same thing. Well, observe, no two persons ever experience exactly the same dream. If this were an ordinary imposture, the machinery would be arranged for results that would but little vary; if it were a supernatural agency permitted by the Almighty, it would surely be for some definite end. These phenomena belong to neither class; my persuasion is, that they originate in some brain now far distant; that that brain had no distinct volition in anything that occurred; that what does occur reflects but its devious, motley, ever-shifting, half-formed thoughts; in short, that it has been but the dreams of such a brain put into action and invested with a semi-substance. That this brain is of immense power, that it can set matters into movement, that it is malignant and destructive, I believe; some material force must have killed my dog; it might, for aught I know, have sufficed to kill myself, had I been as subjugated by terror as the dog—had my intellect or my spirit given me no countervailing resistance in my will."

The Negro Exodus.

The reopening of the Slave-trade, and the alarming increase of the negro population, are daily giving new importance to the propositions of Mr. Blair and Mr. Doolittle, thus referred to by the Chicago *Press and Tribune*:

A GRAVE QUESTION.

The alarming natural increase of the slave population of the South, taken in connection with the mad project for reopening the African Slave-trade, suggests the grave inquiry, What shall be done to keep down this dangerous element which is growing in our midst to such ungovernable proportions? It is an undoubted fact that the laws of numerical increase which are swelling the black race in the United States, will not be suspended to accommodate our peril. On the contrary, those persons who have a qualified supervision over the matter, are exercising their ingenuity, like patriarchal herdsmen, to double and quadruple their stock of insurrection power, by every means at their command, decent and indecent. The ancient Spartans, perceiving the necessity of thinning out a servile race multiplying with fatal rapidity on their hands, adopted the expedient of a periodical massacre—cooping up a given number of Helots in a defenceless vale, and turning upon them a squadron of young butchers, very much in the fashion of modern rat-killing. But even this system did not prevent several bloody insurrections, in which many of the first families of Sparta were exterminated. The Spartan plan cannot be adopted in this country for several reasons. Slaves are worth too much money per head to be thus sacrificed. The moral sentiment of the land would rebel against it, and perhaps lead to the forcible liberation of the entire black race. The most desperate conflict that ever reddened the Italian Peninsula, was the servile war inaugurated by Spartacus in the year 71, (B. C.) One of the most bloody and successful revolutions on record was the rising of slaves in Hayti in 1791. Less than three years ago a popular tumult among a few hundreds of slaves along the Cumberland River, shook the States of Kentucky and Tennessee like an earthquake.

No future event can be calculated on with more absolute certainty than a mighty convulsion in the southern half of the Union, unless some step is taken to check the increase of the servile race. The nature of things is not to be thwarted. History is not to be cheated out of her dues. It is only a question of time, and the longer the solution of the problem is postponed by compromises, the more fearful will be the ultimate catastrophe. Nor is the question limited to checking the increase of slaves merely. "Emancipation and deportation" (in the language of Mr. Jefferson) are the sole and sovereign cure of the evil which threatens us. We quote from the author of the Declaration of Independence:

'The day is not far distant when the public mind must bear it and adopt it, or worse will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (the negroes) are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same Government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation, and in such a slow degree as that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their place be *pari passu* filled up with free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect held up. We should in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or deletion of the Moors."

Again he says, in a letter to Mr. Sparks:

"The second object, and the most interesting to us, as crowning home to our physical and moral characters, to our happiness and safety, is to provide an asylum to which we can, by degrees, send the whole of that population from among us, and establish them under our patronage and protection, as a separate, free and independent people in some country and climate friendly to human life and happiness."

And again in his letter to Mr. Colles he says:

"Yet the hour of emancipation is advancing in the march of time. *It will come*: and, whether brought on by the generous energies of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by the power of our present enemy, if once stationed permanently within our country, and offering asylum and arms to the *oppressed*, is a leaf of our history not yet turned over."

Our readers have had their attention frequently called to the scheme promulgated by Mr. Frank Blair, Jr., in the House of Representatives, and introduced by Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, in the Senate, for the acquisition, by treaty, in Yucatan, Central or South America, of the rights and privileges of settlement and of citizenship for the benefit of such persons of African descent as may voluntarily desire to emigrate from the United States. We republish Mr. Doolittle's resolution:

Whereas, The numerous disabilities to which free persons of color of African descent are subjected in many of the Free States have made it desirable on the part of large numbers of them, to seek elsewhere a more favorable field for their labor and enterprise; and whereas, the same class of persons is regarded with still greater disfavor in the slaveholding States from considerations deemed so controlling that further emancipation in many of them has been prohibited by law unless the persons emancipating shall be at the same time removed beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and in some of them the graver question is seriously entertained whether persons of African descent who are now free shall not again be reduced to slavery, if they continue to remain within their jurisdictions; and whereas, in Yucatan and Central and South America there are vast regions almost uninhabited of the most beautiful and productive countries in the world, in a climate well adapted to the constitution of the African race to develop its greatest power and highest activity; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations inquire into the expediency of acquiring by treaty in Yucatan, Central or South America, the rights and privileges of settlement and of citizenship for the benefit of such persons of color, of African descent, as may voluntarily desire to emigrate from the United States, and form themselves into a colony or colonies, under the laws of the State or States to which they emigrate; the United States, in consideration of the commercial advantages of free trade with such colony or colonies, making and securing the necessary and proper engagements to maintain them in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges acquired by such treaty or treaties.

Though this suggestion has not yet received the attention it merits, it is becoming of more and more consequence every day, and in just the proportion that the Democracy clamor for the reopening of the Slave-trade, the acquisition of Cuba and the annexation of territory for future slave occupation, will it rise in importance. Two undeniable facts establish the wisdom and feasibility of the scheme; the prime necessity of getting rid of the major portion if not the whole of our slave population; and the adaptedness of Central and South America in soil and climate, to the colored races and these races only. If we are not mistaken this will be one of the prominent issues in the next Presidential campaign.

The firemen of Rahway, N. J., are making an effort to establish a fund for the relief of indigent or disabled members of the department. The sum of $500 is asked for by the 1st of January.

A Southern Argument to Show the Feasibility of the Slave Trade.

From the Mobile Register.

Louis Napoleon's experimental attempt at reopening the Slave-trade has indeed been temporarily suspended, but has never yet been abandoned either expressly or by implication. The earnest remonstrances of the British Government, the threatening indications of public opinion even in the French Press, his unpleasant difficulty with Portugal, convinced him that the moment was unfavorable for the execution of his gigantic project for colonial prosperity. Doubtless, also, he even then matured those gigantic schemes which only burst on startled mankind like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, full grown and in arms. Louis Napoleon was not the man to cumber his onward path with rash and useless complications. He deferred the development of his colonial policy as on the outbreak of the late war he deferred the development of his commercial policy, silencing opponents without destroying the hopes of the friends of his measures. But a careful observer of the French periodical *Press* could not fail to perceive unmistakeable evidence of cautious, but well-considered and systematic, steps to prepare and conciliate public opinion. Petitions from the colonial planters were encouraged, similar appeals from the English colonies were extensively translated and republished; the urgent necessity of additional labor in the tropics was the subject of many a grave and learned article in influential periodicals as in more ephemeral sheets; finally suggestions were thrown out here and there for reconciling this vital necessity with the dictates of humanity and the hopes of philanthropy. The imperial commission of investigation recognized the fact that the urgency was becoming daily greater, but confessed that the apprentice system resembled too closely the old Slave-trade. Public opinion being not yet prepared for a bold casting off of the veil, the importation, after relieving the immediate wants of the sugar planters with some ten or fifteen thousand black "hands," was postponed for more mature consideration.

The experiment has been two-fold, and presided over respectively by the Emperor and the Prince Napoleon. The Emperor's experiment was to procure laborers by direct governmental action employing the aid of the consular authorities and giving to each ship an official supercargo. Prince Napoleon's was a purely mercantile contract with private enterprise. From a careful consideration of the various plans suggested or actually carried out, we have come to the conclusion that a simple system of legislation, quite in accordance with our governmental principles which repudiate the direct interference of Government in speculative enterprises, would be efficacious and sufficient. Consulates might be established at suitable points of the African coast, such consulates being provided with a sufficient personel and having judicial authority similar to the consulates of most European nations in barbarous countries. No vessel should be allowed to load slaves except at one of these consular dépôts, and every contract should require the consular ratification to be valid. It should be the business of the consular authority to jealously watch every transactions, and to strictly carry out any requirement of the law. For instance, to see that the vessel was properly equipped in every respect, that no young children were taken on board without their mothers, and especially to prepare a careful and descriptive manifesto of the cargo, by which master and physicians might be made accountable for losses during the voyage. If thought expedient, each ship might be required to carry an inspecting officer appointed by law. All litigation between natives and shipmasters or crew, to be settled in the consular tribunals, with right of appeal to our Admiralty Courts. Further: The shipping engaged in this transport should be subjected to even more stringent sanitary regulations than the shipping engaged in the emigrant trade. As emigrants are brought from Europe for less than $20 a head, including food, it is obvious that fees large enough to more than cover the expense of the consular personel would still leave a most liberal margin of profits. We have calculated, with the assistance of a shipmaster who, in the course of forty years' voyaging across the Atlantic conveyed more than 20,000 emigrants, that negroes might be brought to our ports at an expense of eighty-five dollars including the cost of prudential measures incomparably more perfect than those of the emigrant trade—skilful physicians, a smaller ratio of living freight to the tonnage, larger consular expenses, more elaborate arrangements in respect to food, sleeping berths, safety of the vessel; all of which is necessary from the character of a class of passengers who must be treated like so many children. Independent of these computations, it is certain that the present mortality on board slave ships, arising from the absence of all such precautions, is infinitively more expensive (in merely a business point of view) than the most costly precautionary measures.

The whole history of commercial legislation shows that any rational regulations can easily be enforced. If the law recognizes slaves as a merchandise, that merchandise can be as perfectly subjected to legal control as wines, dry goods, or any staple. A ship master taking slaves on board at an unauthorized point, and consequently without detailed invoice, might be punished personally and by total confiscation of cargo and ship; and surely the risk of furtively landing on our coast would be infinitely greater than the expense of compliance with legal requisitions.

The first effect of practical legislation on this subject would be to bring us in intimate contact and business relations with Africa. Our consulates would be centres around which the agencies and factories of mercantile houses would cluster, in the same manner as the foundation of the British empire in India was laid. Systematic business would soon adjust the relative value of our respective commodities; and although the African trade must long remain immensely profitable, African holders would not be slow in learning the value of their wares, and refuse to part with them for anything but an equitable equivalent. Forcible abduction would be rendered impossible, and the frauds of cunning men would be successively met by legislative enactments and judicial decisions as in every other business. We have many kinds of traffic with barbarous races, and find them generally keenly alive to bargains and profits, for the feeling of self-interest is the lowest as well as the earliest motive-spring of civilization. We trade to China, to the Loochoo Islands, to Japan, to the Indian Archipelago, to Siam, to the Sandwich Islands, and all the insular groups of the Pacific, we carry on an unsteady and feeble trade with Africa itself. Where is the impracticability of extending these commercial relations? People are so much accustomed to hear of the immorality of the Slave-trade, that they forget that the charge grows out of and is inherited from the abhorrence of a past generation to Slavery itself. Obliterate this prejudice and the trade stands like any other, subject and amenable to the requirements of our civilization and the tendencies of our laws, but open to the arbitrament of our interests and economical policy.

A Descent into the Copper-Mines of Lake Superior.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* has descended into the Cliff copper-mine at Lake Superior, and describes his experiences underground:

Having signified a desire to go below and see the workings down in the bowels of the earth, I was notified to hold myself in readiness at 2 o'clock, when the miners "changed core." After dinner at the house of the surveyor of the mine, Mr. E. J. Hurlburt, I started for the "change house" to prepare for the adventure. The preliminary movement was to strip to that exceedingly primitive and close-fitting suit worn by Adam before he commenced eating stolen apples. Being thus left "without a rag to cover my nakedness," the next step was to put on the ill-at rags that had been left for that purpose. First was donned a very ragged red woolen shirt, over which a blue woolen shirt, also ragged, but thicker in texture, was placed. Then came a very dirty and dilapidated pair of canvas trousers, and a canvas jacket in a similar want of repair. A piece of red woolen rag, the remnant of what had once been an inner woolen shirt, was wrapped around each foot, after which was drawn on a pair of boots, large enough to bury the wearer, and heavy enough to keep him "on his pins," though a hurricane should endeavor to "keel him over." A low hat, hard as an iron helmet, with a lighted tallow candle stuck to its front by a dab of clay, and a string of tallow candles at the coat button, completed the outfit, in which I cut a figure that would have defied my nearest friends to recognize. Rigged out in this style, one could safely bid defiance even to the lynx eyes of Marshal Craw, if he were in pursuit with a warrant.

A miner—a most intelligent and attentive man named Edward Richards—was selected as my guide, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon I followed my trusty Cornishman down the narrow perpendicular ladder that led from the sweet light of the day to the gloomy darkness of the cavernous shades below. Down, down, down over these narrow and slippery ladders, lashed to the perpendicular sides of the shaft where sometimes the plunger of the pumps, and sometimes the chains of the ascending and descending "kibbles" of rock, creaked and groaned on the other side of the roughly boarded partition that divided the shaft in two parts. At times taking the candles from our hats, we passed, with stooping heads and cautious steps along the "levels" to another ladder-way, leading to the levels below. At the XXX level we came on Mr. Hurlburt and Capt. Francis, taking measurements and surveys for opening new works. On parting, they said they were going to the LXXX level, 300 feet lower down, and bantered me to call on them if I came that way. I made the promise, being determined to go to the very bottom of the mine, which lay at the XC, 400 feet below where we then stood. In order to try my courage, and at the same time give a correct idea of the internal arrangement of the mine, the guide led the way through the "stopes," or over the "backs" of the lode, instead of through the regular levels. I have been in "subterranean passages" before now, and have traveled over "rough roads," but honestly confess that all previous experience in that line went as nothing. At times the passage ascended, and we climbed over masses of loose rock which were only partially revealed by the dim light of the candles, and then the direction would suddenly change and the descent become almost perpendicular. At one point the mode of progress would be to lie flat on our faces, and thus crawl through openings that were even then scarcely passable, when the cavity would suddenly expand to large chambers whose roof could not be reached by the lights. At intervals there were open shafts to avoid, and sometimes the path would be on the "string pieces" of the subterranean "tramways," across yawning chasms. Frequent descents by perpendicular ladders to lower levels varied the progress.

In some of the levels large masses of copper, several tons in weight, lay waiting removal to the surface. In other places huge sheets of copper, of fantastic shapes, depended from the roof, whilst in yet other spots the copper gleamed in minute spots and veins on the hard trap rock. Now and then came the dull boom of an explosion, when the men at some part of the mine were "blowing a hole," and at intervals we chanced on parties of men placing the heavy timbers that supported the roof of the level where required.

Climbing over rocks, descending slippery ladders, plashing through mud and water, swinging down by chains where the ladders did not reach far enough, coming on parties of men with candles on their hats, working with pick, shovel and crowbar, crawling through holes, dodging "plungers" and "connection bars," and bumping against low beams and rocks at every corner—which bumping was happily rendered harmless by the solid hat—at length the XC Level was reached, and we stood at the very bottom of the mine, near No. 3 shaft, which went up to the top of the bluff, nine hundred feet above our heads. From the top of the shaft where we had entered to our present position, was a perpendicular distance of 636 feet, the spot on which we stood being 100 feet below the level of the lake that washed the foot of the mountain. Unlike the copper mines of Cornwall, the air at the bottom of the Cliff mine was pure—except when charged with the smoke of powder—and the temperature cool.

After having rested awhile on a mass of copper rock, broken off a few specimens as a memento of the adventure, and conversed with the miners, who were all of them civil, courteous and intelligent on the subject of their vocation, commenced the assent, which was this time by perpendicular ladders, only. After a long and fatiguing climb, we stood once more in the light of day, being immured in darkness, and almost constantly in motion, for five hours. This fact will give some idea of the extent of the mine, which is the largest and deepest in the Lake Superior mineral region. As your correspondent does not profess to be very "plucky" in most hazardous adventures, he may perhaps be allowed to record with becoming modesty, the compliment he overheard paid him by his guide to another miner, that he was "the best traveler underground, for a stranger, that he ever saw, and could go as well and as bold as a miner."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE M'PARLEN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Hugh McParlen.—The examination in this case was continued, and Rebecca Blair was examined for respondent. She testified as follows: I have known McParlen and wife for nearly six years; I reside near Princeton, N. J.; I was a constant visitor at their house up to about two years ago, averaging from one to three times a week; at that time I resided in New-York, in Twenty-eighth-street; when visiting there I observed Mr. McParlen's treatment of his wife; two years ago, the day before Christmas, I went for Mrs. McParlen to go shopping; I was reading a paper, and Mr. McParlen came in; I spoke and told him what I was reading; he then said one-half of the women ought to have their necks broke; Mrs. McParlen said, "He alludes to me;" "Yes," said Mr. McParlen, "G—d—n you, I will tell the world, as near as I can, about your murdering his wife; I never heard such talk before in my life; after this, on the same day, Mr. McParlen came to my house looking for his wife, and asked me if I had seen her; I told him I had not; he then said he was afraid she had made way with herself; in the evening I was worried about Mrs. McParlen, and went to the house to see if she was at home, and was told by the servant girl that she was at home, and I found her very ill, and thought she was dying; I had Mr. McParlen sent for; after he came in he said he believed she had been taking laudanum to kill herself, and requested me to see if I could find the bottle of laudanum; I then searched for the bottle of laudanum, and found it; she soon became better; I then endeavored to make them friends again, and so far succeeded, that McParlen appeared to be sorry for what had passed between him and his wife, and from that time, for a month, there appeared to be no difficulty between them; at one time, however, afterwards, there was some difficulty between them at my tea table, and hard words passed then; I don't recollect what it was about; McParlen then called his wife hard names, which I don't remember; I remember I thought it was not very gentlemanly in him to use such language at my table; he swore at her, and I told him I did not want such language in my house; at no other time did I ever hear him use hard words towards her; Mrs. McParlen's treatment towards her child was of the very kindest character; her treatment and conduct towards her husband was much kinder than his towards her.

The witness was then cross-examined, and testified that she was the wife of John H. Blair, who was examined in the case on a previous day; I have never seen any harsh treatment of McParlen toward his wife but this once; so far as I know anything about McParlen I should think he was a quiet, peaceable man; I never have seen Mr. McParlen strike or otherwise personally injure his wife; I cannot remember what Mrs. McParlen said on the occasion referred to, except that she responded to her husband when he called her a b—h, "that she was no more one than his mother was;" she also said to her husband: "You called me a w—e, but you did not call me so when you went with me to receive the proceeds of the house;" this is all I remember; I believe she also said to her husband when he called her these names: "Hugh, you know you lie; I am a true and virtuous wife to you, let my past follies be what they will; I will never stoop to them again."

Mrs. McParlen has told me her whole history; she never said anything about the "proceeds of a house," except as she spoke to him at that time;" Mr. McParlen did not deny having gone with her to receive the "proceeds of a house." (This house was intimated to be an assignation house, and the question was asked direct, but was objected to and reserved.)

The further examination of the witness was unimportant.

The matter was adjourned to to day, at 10 o'clock.

Rudolph Nauer and John Vock vs. *Thomas McCartin et al.*—This was an action for damages for an alleged breach of contract on the part of the defendants, in not delivering the milk of fifty cows, as per contract.

The complaint alleges that the defendants, who reside in Jefferson County, agreed to deliver the milk of fifty cows at McCartin's milk-house in that County, for the season of 1858, and avers that the defendants failed to do so.

The answer avers that the defendants did furnish the milk as agreed, but that the plaintiffs did not perform their contract; that the defendants were to deliver the milk; that plaintiffs were to make it into cheese, at their own expense, after which the defendants were to forward it to the New-York market; that the milk was delivered, the cheese made, but the plaintiffs would not receive it as they agreed to do, nor pay seven cents per pound for the whole amount so delivered, as agreed. The plaintiffs say that so much cheese as was delivered was not delivered in a marketable condition. Motion was now made by the defendants to change the place of trial to Jefferson County. Decision reserved.

*John W

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1859.

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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office to-morrow, Aug 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., with three days' later European advices, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, and her news was immediately expressed to Sackville, but owing to the late hour at which it arrived at that point, we are unable to give more than the merest outline this morning. The Peace Conference continued in session at Zurich, though it is stated that the representatives of Sardinia absented themselves from some of the meetings, for what reasons, however, is not known, as the proceeding are as yet a profound secret. A rumor comes by way of Vienna, and is therefore to be received with caution, that a rising of the Red Republicans had taken place in Parma. They are reported to have driven out the Piedmontese, and to have caused the flight of all the friends of "law and order." The most important intelligence by this arrival, however, is the statement that a threatening collision had taken place at Frankfort, between some Austrian and Prussian soldiers. This indicates that the difficulty between the two Governments, which was characterized by the last arrival as threatening, has assumed a still more complicated aspect. The Monetary and Commercial intelligence is interesting. A new Russian loan of twelve millions sterling had been introduced in the London Money Market, at the same time with the new India loan of five millions. In the Liverpool Cotton Market a decline of 1-16d.@⅛d. had taken place. Breadstuffs were quiet but steady. Provisions were declining, with a disposition on the part of holders to press sales. Consols were quoted at 95½@95¼ for account.

A dispatch received from Boston, as we go to press with our First Edition, announces that the steamship *Etna* has arrived at that port. She sailed from Liverpool on the 13th inst., and her advices, consequently, are the same as those by the *America*.

The receipts into the United States Treasury for the week ending on Monday last were $1,606,000. The amount paid out on drafts was $1,444,000, and those issued called for $1.607,000. The balance in the Treasury was $4,123,000.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention, which met at Madison yesterday, nominated H. C. Hobart, of Calumet County, for Governor, and A. S. Palmer for Lieutenant-Governor. The Convention was decidedly Anti-Lecompton.

The loss by the great fire in New-Bedford on Wednesday exceeds even the highest estimate of our dispatch. About eight thousand barrels of oil were destroyed, and other property, swelling the aggregate loss to about $300,000, on which there is said to be less than $10,000 insurance.

Prof. Steiner, the balloonist, made an ascension, yesterday, at Montreal, proposing to land at Boston. He passed a point twenty-five miles from the place of ascension in a southeasterly direction in forty minutes after starting.

A ten-mile race between the horses *Rome Chief* and *Lady Gilbert* took place, yesterday, at Middletown, Conn., and was won by *Rome Chief* in 37 minutes. The race was for a purse of $1,000.

Blondin, on Wednesday, crossed the Niagara River on his rope, personating a slave, with manacles, and subsequently with a cook-stove, with which, over the middle of the river, he cooked an omelette, which he lowered to the steamer *Maid of the Mist*. He then gathered up his "hotel" and landed.

The reported wife murder in the Sixteenth Ward, mentioned in the Times of yesterday morning turns out to have been no murder at all. The woman said to have been beaten to death by her husband, had been intoxicated for two weeks, and died from the effects of her debauch.

We publish this morning, as furnished to us by Charles Tinney, Esq., Street Commissioner, an interesting statement relative to the opening and widening of streets in the City of Brooklyn, together with a list of projected improvements of the same character.

Cotton was quiet yesterday, sales having been confined to 600 bales. Flour was freely purchased at advanced prices. The movements in Grain were restricted by the scarcity of desirable lots. Rio Coffee was in good request and was firmer. Sugars were more sought after. Provisions were less active. Pork declined materially. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Police and its Head.

It has been our duty and pleasure on several recent occasions, to speak in terms of measurable severity respecting the discipline of the Metropolitan Police. When the present Chief was called to his responsible post he found no little work before him. Much of that work existed in the force itself. It was found that improper men and improper habits had crept into it, and a hand at once firm and judicious was required for the weeding-out process. Mr. Pillsbury did not flinch from the arduous task before him. He addressed himself with energy to the elevation of the Department. It very soon became manifest to the community that a working man was at the head of the Police—a man who would spare no pains to increase its efficiency and respectability. The Chief has not, hitherto, disappointed the expectations or betrayed the *prestige* which attended his induction into office. All well-informed, law-abiding citizens bear cheerful testimony to this fact; and if proof were needed it might be found abundantly in the ribaldry which forms the only weapon as yet found wherewith to assail him.

But while we concede the energy and industry of Mr. Pillsbury, let us not be so unreasonable as to demand that even he shall accomplish all desirable reforms in the short space of two or three months. His courage and his judgment have already achieved much; and we are confident he will go on as he has begun. The City owes him a debt of thanks for his suppression of Sunday drunkenness, violence and disorder. He has grasped the great evil of Sabbath desecration with a hand at once temperate and firm. Going no further than the public opinion of respectable citizens would sustain his course, Mr. Pillsbury has already done wonders in behalf of order and public decency. Those who recklessly defame his proceedings, for the sole reason that they are hostile to the good ends he has in view, are well nigh left without a pretext for their vituperation. We applaud him for his correct appreciation of his official duties, but especially for his well-directed efforts to raise the character of the force. The Department is the instrument with which he must work to preserve the City in peace and safety; and nothing which affects the appearance, demeanor, conduct or character of the men who compose it, can be regarded as either trivial or unimportant. Evidently the majority of policemen have much yet to learn, and the greater the docility they manifest under so good a teacher the greater will be the credit accruing to themselves and the advantage enuring to the City.

Mr. Pillsbury, however, has a great work still before him. He has to make a set of scurvy third-rate politicians understand that a policeman is a servant of the public; not a touter for votes. He has to scourge lazy and profligate pensioners on the City purse into a just sense of their obligations and their duty. So long as the external signs of things indicate any sort of toleration extended by the Chief to lazy, vulgar and egotistical parasites who have not respect enough for themselves to wear their uniforms decently, or respect enough for the tax-paying community, whose money keeps them from starvation, to obey the dictates of the popular will, so long it will be impossible for Mr. Pillsbury to count upon the support of the best class of the citizens of New-York. Honest men do not steal the police uniform to wear it like cheap apprentices; honest men do not accept the City's pay for a lounging, insolent waste of their time upon the corners of groceries. No citizen can pass through our streets without seeing that a large proportion of our policemen are still disreputable vagrants, who take our money and neglect our laws. When Mr. Pillsbury begins to correct this state of things he may count upon the public sympathy, but not before.

Bezonian's Choice.

The various parties and sections of parties are already casting about for a candidate for the Mayoralty, in anticipation of the election next Fall. The Tammany Hall Democrats are supposed to be divided between the respective claims of Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, our present excellent Postmaster, and that distinguished politician, Mr. William D. Kennedy. The New-York *Tribune*, returning good for evil, proposes James Gordon Bennett as the man of the hour. The Wood Democrats of course do not contemplate anybody as a possible candidate except Fernando himself. The Republicans have as yet given no sign, and the People's Party are also silent.

Mr. Fowler labors under the disadvantage of being at once a gentleman and a successful politician. Mr. Kennedy, although liable to the first of these accusations, is not, we believe, so open as Mr. Fowler to the second. The balance, therefore, as between the darlings of Tammany, inclines, for the present, to the side of Mr. Fowler.

Between Fernando Wood and Mr. Greeley's candidate, James Gordon Bennett, the public may be at a loss to decide. Both names are equally well known. They have both, in different spheres of usefulness it is true, passed long and prosperous careers, we might almost say under the eye of the people. Mr. Wood has been already in the public service, and, as everybody knows fell a victim two years ago to his devotion to our municipal liberties. Bennett, though he has not been in the public service, has for many years faithfully served the public; if not always "wisely," at least "too well." Mr. Wood's written style, it is true, is somewhat more popular than his competitor's, more flowing, dignified, and sonorous, as may be seen by his various state papers while Mayor of the City, and by the speech which he was to have addressed to the Court, if he had been indicted for the alleged Catholic Orphan Asylum job. But Bennett's is on the other hand, cheap, filthy, false and extravagant. The best specimens of it, such as the various comments upon Col. Forney, the articles on yachting, upon mining enterprise, upon the value of real estate at Washington Heights, and upon the butcher's bills of private families in Fifth-avenue, are rare specimens of English composition, and have done a great deal to raise the character of American literature. It may be said that it is of no importance how a Mayor writes, that his manner of acting is what concerns us most; and we admit that under ordinary circumstances this is perfectly true. But it so happens that Wood and Bennett are both proprietors of newspapers, and if either of them is elected, the Mayoralty will have an organ of its own, through which the chief magistrate will diurnally utter his sentiments upon municipal affairs. The very smallest regard for the fair fame of the City is sufficient, therefore, to make us touchy about the literary abilities of these two distinguished men.

As respects a very important point in the character and antecedents of any man proposing himself as a candidate for the chief authority in such a City as ours,—his connection with and interest in the commercial and aquatic pursuits, to which we owe all our greatness,—Mr. Wood and Bennett, we feel bound to say, are nearly on a par. Mr. Wood's mercantile experience has been more varied, but Bennett has achieved, on the whole, a more flagrant renown. It is true that the Parker Vein did not turn out quite so productive as some of its friends anticipated, and it is also true that various other commercial enterprises, for which Bennett predicted a glorious future in the columns of his paper, have not returned as large a dividend as his weaker readers were led to expect; but then the *Herald* is in itself a great triumph of commercial acuteness. Louis Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria have, we understand, been bidding against one another for it for some time past, each wanting to publish it in his own capital, for the sake of availing himself of Bennett's knowledge of the State secrets of foreign Powers.

The many who have read the memoirs of Catherine the Second of Russia, and the few (perhaps soon to become the many) who are familiar with the private history of intrigue at Paris and Weisbaden will be at no loss to understand the anxiety displayed by European potentates to secure the services even of a scullion, when that scullion's domestic relations promise them an easy access to the backstairs politics of their rivals and their allies.

There is one feature in Bennett's favor which his friend Mr. Greeley has not noticed, and with which we shall take leave to close our remarks. From their general tenor it will have been already perceived that we think more highly of his claims than of Mr. Wood's. We have spoken out our mind all the more frankly, because we fear that in a conflict with active, high-spirited, bustling politicians like Messrs. Fowler, Kennedy and Wood, Bennett might suffer from his own modesty, and the too great reticence with regard to his own merits which it might cause him to impose on his friends. In that category, however, we have not the good fortune to be included, a circumstance which would render us inconsolable, if it did not, at this great crisis of his life, add all the more weight to any testimony we may render in his behalf. The point to which we allude, and which the *Tribune* has so strongly overlooked, is Mr. Bennett's devotion to aquatic pursuits, his various triumphs upon the fickle element, to which New-York owns her proud position among the cities of the world. There would be a singular and touching fitness in having the destinies of this great maritime capital presided over, even for the short term of two years, by the Nelson of Plum Gut.

A Dwindling Giant.

The Liquor Dealers' Associations have been for some years past the most thoroughly organized and effective combinations in the State. Preserving inviolably secret their method of operation, bound by a common tie of interest, always active and utterly unscrupulous as to measures for the accomplishment of their objects, they have wielded an enormous power in our late elections. All candidates, whose antecedents did not make questioning a useless labor, were confronted with the liquor catechism, and the shivering wretches, after writing down their answers, heard no more from their confessors. They could only infer from the returns the effect produced by their responses. If elected, they never knew how much they were indebted to the secret clique that claimed their services. If defeated, they could not tell whether it was the bludgeon of the bar-rooms that had smitten them down. To this invisible power the sudden and inexplicable tacks of legislative pilots were referred. There were suspicions that the Courts had felt its shadowy presence, and turned aside to avoid facing it. The sturdiest teetotalers, and the most anxious friends of the Excise law, were paralyzed by the blows of an enemy that was always felt, but seldom seen, whenever an enforcement of that special law was meditated. Like Sam, when Sam was young, tight-mouthed, knew nothing, and could get the funds to pay for a hall of audience without passing around the hat twice in one day at a State Council, this mysterious Association devised its plans in secret, went masked among men, struck just when a blow would tell most terribly, left the dead to bury their dead, and, because none knew his strength, was credited with four times the force which the statistics would have warranted.

All good citizens, out of the immediate interest which this Association guards so zealously, will rejoice to know that its veil has been of late very badly torn, and something more than the foot of Hercules exposed. It was in Brooklyn that the envious rent was made, and there it is that all its secrets are fast gushing out, for like that philosophical toy the Ruperts drop, upon the first fracture all its component atoms fly into disorganization.

Thus it happened. In that delectable suburb, distinguished as the most quiet of metropolitan dormitories, two very good Democrats are equally anxious to serve the District in the capacity of Attorney—one of them the present incumbent, who finds no fault with his fees and perquisites, and the other the County Judge, who also has been employed as counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association. Both these gentlemen have been very busy canvassing the county and creating friends, for which their official positions furnished all desirable facilities, including, as it is alleged, some facilities absolutely fatal to justice. Arresting criminals the good people long ago gave up as a waste of time and patience, and the police obeyed their implicit instructions, under protest that, until this matter was settled, every arrested vagabond was to be but one more added to the long list of "discharged," and to the political muster-roll of the County Judge or the District-Attorney, according as the one or the other of these functionaries proved swiftest in the race to unbar the prison gates. The times were, in other respects, propitious for a close observation of the results by the people. The ancient feuds that distracted the Democratic Party were all hushed. George Taylor was thrown overboard, and George Henry Powell was invested by the Administration at Washington with power to name the faithful within his consolidated city limits for Administration favors. The Liquor Dealers, flushed with past victories, thought the time had come for forming leagues in every Ward, with the purpose of securing men, all their own, as Senators, Assemblymen and County Officers. They called a meeting, in which every Ward was represented, and every representative enjoined to secrecy. It was part of the programme to insure the election of their Counsel as District Attorney, but the present incumbent had not labored in vain. His friends among the liquor dealers though too few to "break the slate," were too many to allow their own heads to be broken by it without a struggle. In their struggle the veil was rent, as we have said, and thence results an astounding revelation of such alleged secrets as these: That the Kings County Association, though established just as similar ones were in all the other cities of the State, for purposes of mutual protection, had grown into a political power, just as everywhere else they had; that there was an initiation fee of $50, and an onerous monthly assessment of dues; that the funds were shamefully squandered, here $500 to a lobbyman with which to make the Legislature right; there $1,600 to another gentleman who undertook to make clearer the vision of the Judges of the Court of Appeals; here a snug sum for the Counsel for services not rendered, and there another as a perquisite for the "boys." The upshot is that a large number of the members of the Association have drawn off and reorganized for what they deem the legitimate objects of mutual protection. Already rumors are afloat that the split crosses the river and begins to divide the hitherto well-banded forces of the New-York Association. It is probably true, for stringent and oppressive rules have galled the poorer members of the liquor-selling fraternity as badly in New-York as in Brooklyn, and the complaints of squandered funds, and diversion to party purposes, have been louder here than there. At all events, the mask is dropped, and the proportions of the "red slayer" of candidates who did not know their catechism seem much more human in the broad light of day, than when they loomed up out of a thick fog, and the imagination swelled their dimly-discerned outline into colossal grandeur.

Who Killed Cock Robin?

The public ear begins to tire of the dispute over Gov. Wise's celebrated epistle, and it is within the power of Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Donnelly to end this dreary squabble. Some points are already settled. It is conceded, for example, that Gov. Wise acted in a manner very little accordant with his patronymic when he wrote a letter which, as a politician, he ought to know would be liable to fall into the hands of the Philistines. It is indeed inconceivable that a man who has been in public life so long should be ignorant of the deadly danger which lurks in pen and ink. Then, no one denies that Mr. Donnelly, having received from so distinguished a source a letter which could not safely bear publication, should have kept it in his own personal possession, or better still, should have quietly put it into the fire, after having fully mastered its contents. The very nature of the missive implied a tacit injunction of secrecy, and this Mr. Donnelly admits. But unfortunately his judgment was less emphatic than his instincts.

Mr. Cassidy received the letter from the hands of Donnelly under an express pledge that it should be withheld from the Press. Very soon after, it appeared in all the papers. Now it is quite in the power of Mr. Cassidy to say whether the publication was or was not attributable, directly or indirectly, to his possession of the letter. If he will declare that the publication was made, neither from the original nor from any copy written after the letter came into his hands, then the *onus* of the charge will rest upon Donnelly. There has been an unnecessary amount of verbiage about this very simple matter, when so brief a statement might settle the dispute. It is quite needless for either Cassidy or Donnelly to inculpate other parties, editors or reporters, in this matter. All such are mere outsiders in the transaction, who could violate no trust, for none was reposed in them. These two principals are the only persons who could be guilty of treachery, the one being subject to an implied and the other under an express obligation to keep the document out of print. Who, then, killed the Cock Robin of Virginia?

Collier and his Shakespeare.

We have laid before the readers of the Times all the more important reports of the interesting investigations lately made into the character of the manuscript annotations in Mr. Payne Collier's celebrated old folio copy of the works of Shakespeare; and to the reports we have added the most significant and intelligent of the articles which those investigations have elicited from the principal literary papers of England. But we have not been hasty in presenting our own views of the case, because it is one of not a little intricacy, and because it has a great and enduring literary interest. The loss of every vestige of the original manuscript copies of the works of the great poet of all time, and the deformed and almost mutilated condition in which those works are presented in all the ancient editions, make any contemporary and authoritative aid in their restoration the great desideratum of English literature. That desideratum, it was believed by many, and hoped by more, had been obtained when Mr. Collier, a Shakespearian scholar of nearly forty years' standing, of high reputation and unblemished character, announced the discovery of a folio copy of Shakespeare's plays, printed in 1632, the margins of which contained thousands of corrections "in a handwriting not much later than the time when it came from the press." Mr. Collier bought this volume at a second-hand book-store in London "in the Spring of 1849," and it is at least somewhat worthy of note that, although the marginal corrections upon it, great and small, "do not in the whole fall short of 20,000," it was not until January, 1852, that Mr. Collier announced his discovery in the London *Athenæum*. Those of our readers who take any particular interest in the subject, will remember the results of that announcement. The corrections were published in England and America, quickly bought up, and eagerly read; and five editions of Shakespeare, based on them, were published—two in England, two in America, and one in Germany. But in spite of the popular favor which they so suddenly attained, the highest critical authorities in English literature held aloof from, or opposed them, and the more imaginative readers of Shakespeare were repelled by the dull and prosaic cast which they generally gave to the passages in which they were embodied. Mr. Collier announced that he had been informed by a Mr. Parry that this book, with all its corrections, had been in his possession fifty years ago, which took the question of their authenticity at least far beyond the limits of the present generation. The volume was laid up in the lavender of a ducal library, and the subject passed out of the public mind, and into the hands of the critics and commentators.

But alas for the repose of those who would listen to their "little warbler" in peace and quiet! and alack and well-a-day for Mr. Collier! Some admirer of the folio longs for the privilege of consulting it at his leisure, and it goes from the ducal library to the British Museum. Then, truly, it passed into the fiery furnace of its trial, but, unlike Shadrach, Meschech and Abednego, it comes not out unscathed. Basking hitherto in the complacent glances of Mr. Collier's beaming spectacles, and touched only by his reverent and caressing fingers, it is now put into the glowing focus of tremendous microscopes—it is scraped, it is washed, it is analyzed; it is laid in the balance, and found wanting. The men who subject it to this treatment are hard-hearted, unsympathizing creatures. Not that they are the opponents of the folio, as one of our contemporaries has most ignorantly asserted; but they were mere men of science or literary antiquarians, and public officers retained by the nation to watch over and investigate ancient and curious treasures of literature and art. Without enthusiasm, except the enthusiasm of investigation, they cared not what the folio should prove to be; only to know what it was. Our readers have seen what these cold-blooded creatures said: that the margins of this folio are covered with pencil-marks in a modern hand, which were used as guides for the corrections in the ancient hand; that what seems to be old faded ink, is not ink at all, but a tawny-colored pigment; and that corrections so written in this pigment, in a hand like the Chancery hand of two hundred years ago, have been washed off, and the penciled memoranda in the modern hand found beneath them! They have even routed out good old Mr. Parry,—and a hearty, clear-headed old gentleman he seems to be, though well stricken in years,—and trotted him up to their terrible inquisition; and he, having the folio put into his hands by Sir Frederick Madden, keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, astonishes that bland and learned functionary by denying point-blank that he ever saw the book before, and, what is of more consequence to Mr. Collier, that Mr. Collier ever showed him any folio at all, and, what is of most consequence to us, asserts that *the* folio bears not the slightest resemblance (except that it is a big book and contains Shakespeare's plays) to the bescribbled old folio which he owned now half a century ago!

There is the case for plaintiff and defendant: now what is the verdict to be passed upon it? In the first place it must be admitted that it bears hard upon poor Mr. Collier; so hard, indeed, as to make him a fit object of commiseration. For whether the points made by the officers of the Museum are fully established in the end, or not, enough has already been made certain to show either that he is a self-deluded man, poor in judgment, dull of apprehension, and most untrustworthy as to his memory, or that he has, in part, at least, by a suppression of the truth, and in part by direct efforts to deceive, palmed off upon the world, and traded in, a great literary fraud. For it must be borne in mind that Mr. Collier, who has passed his life in the study of old English literature, collating old editions and examining old manuscripts, and who had this volume in his possession for years, has not in any of the many publications which he has made upon the subject, said one word about pencil-marks in a hand of any date upon its margins, while he has again and again claimed deference for the corrections on the ground that they were made "in a handwriting of the time" when the volume was printed, 1632. If Mr. Collier did not see these most important pencil-marks, whether they be modern or old, where were his well-educated eyes? What allayed his antiquarian curiosity? What put to sleep in him the proverbial jealousy with which every devoted editor guards the text of his author against all mutilations but his own? If he did see them, why did he keep silent upon so vital a matter? We ask these questions, relying upon what seems to be unimpeachable testimony. For they must be answered one way or the other, (and the necessity and the consequences to Mr. Collier are altogether aside from the question of the modern or ancient character of the pencil-marks,) or else we must believe that three officers, if not more, of the British Museum, with nothing to gain by such a course, have come voluntarily forward with detailed statements of fact, the falsehood of which could be detected in a few minutes by any person who chose to go to the British Museum for the purpose. Mr. Collier, too, has brought suspicion upon himself by the manner in which he has met this exposure. Instead of cheerfully taking a part (his own part if he had chosen) in the investigation, he immediately falls to imprecating all his gods, the Duke of Devonshire included, to witness that he has not been guilty of the fraud, if fraud there be, although nobody had accused him of it, even by implication! And sadly enough, also, for him, every direct assertion that he has made since the case was brought before the public, has proved to deviate, as in the case of Mr. Parry, more or less from truth; and whether this is to be attributed to careless observation and feeble memory, or to some other cause, the consequences are equally damaging to his case and his general critical trustworthiness, though not, of course, to his personal reputation as a man of honor.

Yet, after looking at the matter carefully, we must say that, although to call in question, three thousand miles away, such facts as those brought to light at the British Museum may savor of presumption, we are not yet quite convinced that the charge of fabrication is entirely made out against all the corrections in Mr. Collier's Shakespeare folio. It would seem, indeed, that the use of brown paint for old ink, and the discovery of modern penciled letters under the ancient seeming characters in ink, must be conclusive; but yet the stupendous labor, the really needless labor, undertaken by the supposed forger—the correction of twenty thousand passages—and the very fact that many thousands of these corrections are of the most trivial nature, mere changes of punctuation, &c., make it incredible, except upon proof more complete, though not more positive or competent than has yet been produced, that the charge of forgery applies to these emendations as a whole. Setting aside all critical judgment of them upon internal evidence, they are now before the world impeached as forgeries, and the impeachment is sustained by the best evidence; but before any voice can be given in absolute judgment upon a case so delicate and so complicated, we need further revelations, and we expect them. A verdict against the genuineness of the emendations could not be impugned as the case now stands; but it might possibly be modified, if not set aside, ere many weeks have passed, by newly-discovered evidence.

Slavery and its Fruits.

A St. Louis paper, of recent date, contains the following item of market intelligence:

At a sale of slaves that took place last Monday, at Bowling Green, in this State, the following prices were obtained:

1 negro man, 50 years old	$845
1 negro man, 55 years old	795
1 negro woman, 60 years old	195
1 negro woman, 40 years old	801
1 negro girl, 13 years old	1,187
1 negro girl, 10 years old	900
1 negro girl, 6 years old	535

This was in Missouri, a border State, in which the institution of Slavery is on the decline, and which must, ere long, in the natural course of events, be added to the list of Free States. Prices were good. A man verging upon threescore brought about $800; a girl of six upwards of $500, and a girl of thirteen nearly $1,200.

Such statements grate harshly upon Northern ears, as well they may. An auction sale of human beings is a specially hideous spectacle when witnessed in a country which boasts of its freedom and civilization. Who shall say how much of heart-breaking misery a transaction like this involves? The mere condition of servitude is light in comparison with those enforced separations incident to property in man. It is claimed, and may often be truly claimed, that the blacks are comfortable and happy in Slavery. But the masters themselves admit the inhumanity of sundering families, the dissevered members of which can see their kindred no more.

The people of the North regard all such proceedings with natural horror. And yet it is not so very long since similar sales took place in this, our own State of New-York. Men are still living who have seen these sales.

Times change, and we change with them. Let us not forget our own recent failings when inclined to denounce our Southern brethren. True, we have abolished Slavery; but we had comparatively little of Slavery to abolish. It is not by vague vituperation that we shall induce the South to follow our example. Last year we came near enacting a law making it felony to bring a slave within the limits of this State. Yet it is barely twenty years since a candidate for the gubernatorial office in New-York was fully sustained by the people, when he declared that it would be a piece of unjustifiable inhospitality to deny our Southern brethren the privilege of retaining their slaves "for the period of nine months in our midst." How would such a doctrine be greeted to-day? Let us hope that time, which has wrought such vast changes here, may have a like effect on the other side of Mason & Dixon's line. Slavery will recede from that boundary toward the Gulf; the number of Free States will increase not only by additions from the national domain, but also by the sure process of emancipation; the condition of the slaves may be ameliorated by converting the chattel tenure into one that shall not permit their separation from their native localities, and by degrees, slow, perhaps, but certain, the huge plague-spot itself be made to disappear from the fair face of the Union. That beneficent process is begun. Interest and philanthropy unite in the great work of obliteration. Already has the political sceptre departed from the South, never to return, and already the decadence of the Slave power has become a historical necessity. Slavery must fall in the South, as it has fallen in the North; but what state of society shall succeed Slavery in the South is a grave question, not to be determined by the rash and angry agitations of partisan politics.

The Austro-Prussian Quarrel.

It is of the highest importance to the present peaceful tendencies of the world's commercial activity that the international relations of Europe should remain undisturbed. The news which reaches us to-day, therefore, of a downright collision, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, between the Austrian and Prussian troops in the garrison of that Federal German city, is well calculated to awaken serious fears for the immediate future. The purely commercial element, which is strong in countries like France, England, and America, is comparatively weak in Germany, and we have already pointed out to our readers the very great probability of an impending rupture between the two great German Powers. Such a rupture would be in a certain sense a new diplomatic triumph of the Third Napoleon, and a new indication of the sagacity displayed by that Sovereign in concluding the peace of Villafranca. But it would nevertheless interrupt a great current of the world's commerce and arrest one great development of modern civilization. Nevertheless, it is not easy to see how it can be eventually avoided. The leadership, or to adopt the jargon of German politics, the *hegemony* of Germany, is the prize for which these monarchies are fatally condemned to strive. Prussia endeavored, in the course of the late war, so to play upon the German sympathy with Austria against France, as to secure this leadership for herself. Had Prussia finally marched at the head of Germany against France, her object might have been attained. But the peace of Villafranca made this impossible. Austria, therefore, falls back upon her old position, antecedent to the war of 1859, strengthened by the disappointment and vexation of all Germany in the consciousness that Austria's hour of peril has been used by Prussia for her own political ends, and that those ends have been defeated.

For the present the moral advantage in the contrast, so far as Germany is concerned, is evidently with Austria; and Francis Joseph is plainly not at all disposed to let the occasion slip by unimproved.

A New Philadelphia Grievance.—Philadelphia is never without a grievance, the cause of which is New-York; it is sometimes one thing and sometimes another; but just now the Philadelphians are grieving, not because New-York monopolizes all the ocean steamships, but because we devour all the peaches, to the great loss of our unhappy neighbors on the banks of the Delaware. The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* says:

"We are grieved about peaches. The peach is a noble fruit. But, contrary to our sanguine expectations, our markets are not supplied with very good specimens this season. New-York absolutely eats us up. The flower of the Delaware and Maryland orchards pass through our city and find a ready sale in New-York. Why is this?"

Why is it? It is because there is a surer and a better market for peaches here than in Philadelphia. The Bostonians have been trying to prevent their shoes and cottons from being sold in New-York, and the Philadelphians should try to devise some scheme from stopping the flow of peaches in this direction. But if they cannot, the next best plan would be for them to come here and buy their peaches.

Canal Convention.—A mass Convention of "the friends of the measures agreed upon by the Canal Convention at Syracuse in December last," is called to meet at Rochester on the 1st day of September. The signers of the call are a Committee appointed at the first-named meeting. Among the measures are propositions for compelling railroads to adopt and publish an annual tariff of freight rates, in order to prevent discrimination in favor of foreign freight, to the injury of Canal business, and also to restore tolls upon railroad freight. Among the gentlemen calling the Convention are Thos. Parsons, of Rochester; A. M. Clapp, of Buffalo; A. E. Culver, of Oswego; Henry O'Rielly, of New-York; T. T. Flagler, of Lockport, and H. J. Sickles, of Albion.

Mr. Seward and Queen Victoria.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I see that a variety of newspapers, including that respectable sheet, the *Journal of Commerce*, have questioned the accuracy of your London correspondent in quoting a reported exchange of observations between the Queen of Great Britain and Mr. Seward of your State. Permit me to state that I was in London at the time of Mr. Seward's presentation and heard the whole story related substantially as you give it. It was a perfectly simple matter. Mr. Seward with the tact which always distinguishes him answered the Queen's kindly questioning by saying, "Madame, I have come to Europe to study *despotism*." He laid his stress upon the last word, as wishing to imply that *despotism* was neither English nor American, and that, consequently he had found little that was positively new to a freeman in the institutions of England. The Queen gracefully and pointedly marked the compliment by her reply, to which Mr. Seward bowed a profound assent. I am induced to make the communication to you by the absurd comments which, since my return, I have heard upon a dialogue perfectly well understood by all Americans in London.

Very respectfully yours, C. P. C,

The Central American Difficulty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent from Washington, whose letter appeared in your issue of the 23d, expatiates himself in criticising in the most severe manner the policy of the actual Administration at Washington with regard to the appointment of Ministers to Central America, who he deems ought to possess the highest diplomatic abilities and political antecedents.

We concur with your correspondent as to the importance of the Central American Mission; sympathize with his patriotic zeal for its worthy discharge; and even have to complain—though as Central Americans only—for the results attained by all the appointments ever made for that Mission; but we have the pain to differ as to the idea he seems to entertain of the same Mission.

We do not believe it to be one that requires high diplomatic abilities. The difficulties which have existed between the United States and the Republics of Central America do not involve intricate questions of International law. They have been only the questions between a strong party who asks something it desires to have, and a weak party who refuses to give what he does not owe, and would be ruinous and disgraceful for him to give. What is the Cass-Yrissari Treaty? What are the American claims against Costa Rica and Nicaragua? Any person, before expecting that the American Minister sent to Central America should accomplish the real object of their mission, should provide him with the means of overturning the aerial foundations of the common law of nations. Is it desired that the American Minister should settle all the difficulties pending between the Central American Republics? Let them be guided by their conscience and common sense, and no matter whether they possess high abilities or none. Let the State Department avoid the trouble of sending them letters like those which the world has recently admired, and we shall see all questions arranged and the most harmonious feeling restored between the two countries.

Your correspondent appears not to expect better success from the newly-appointed Minister than has been obtained from the former ones. We hope that his foreboding will not be realized; but cannot help to believe that while it continues to be convenient to the policy of the American Government that its accounts with the Central Americans should stand open, it would be anything but patriotic for an American Minister to bring them to a settlement; and the more abilities he possesses, and the more political antecedents he can cite, the more entangled the question would become, and the more hard the Central American nut would be to crack.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOGUS SEGARS.—The smoking public, or at least such of the smoking public as love to inhale the perfume of the genuine Havana leaf and detest the base imitations which annually come to us in immense quantities from Vaterland, are warned by a correspondent against the folly of purchasing segars from itinerant venders. He says several hapless smokers have recently been "sold," on a more or less liberal scale, by swindlers who roam the streets with a few boxes of German trash, branded and labeled in exact imitation of the Havana pattern, done up in a silk handkerchief or a brown paper parcel. In one or two packages, which are reserved to be shown as samples, the upper layers of segars are, in some cases, genuine. The purchaser tries one, and is pleased. The delightful aroma from the smoke curling around the end of his nose, and insinuating itself gently into his gratified nostrils, proclaims the fine leaf of Cuba, and the purchaser, with the pointed end of the weed between his lips, jumps at the bargain. A thousand Havana segars, which are manufactured in Antwerp of the sweepings and fag-ends of Porto Rico stems and stumps, wrapped in a handsome *capa* of common Cuba or good Virginia tobacco, are sold for a moderate sum of $30 with a net profit of $25 to the seller, and a net loss of $30 to the buyer, who, two or three days after the purchase, throws the cigars out of the window. The scoundrels who carry on this nefarious business are, for the most part, foreigners, with very good clothes on, and sporting an air of extreme frankness. They pretend that they can sell for $30 or $40 cigars that are worth $60, because they pay no store rent, and have no other expenses incidental to a legitimate trade, and they invariably ure the name of some respectable dupe as a passport to the credulity of a score of others.

A CHILD MURDERED AND BURIED.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, JOSEPH LINK and his wife were arrested at Windout charged with murdering a child and burying it at Port Jervis. The facts are as follows: A farmer residing in the vicinity of the latter village made a complaint to the authorities that a man and woman had entered the village with a small child, and after begging around, were known to have gone to the outskirts of the village with a spade. The child was afterwards found by a farmer, buried in his field, with evidences of having been strangled or buried alive. A warrant for the arrest of the man and woman was issued, and Officers MALOY and SIMONS traced them to Rondout, and there arrested them. They are Germans, and cannot speak English. They claim to have come from Troy. The supposed murderers are now confined in the Ulster County Jail.

HOMICIDE BY A BOY.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Thursday, at No. 237 Monroe-street, upon the body of RICHARD MURRAY, the boy who died from injuries inflicted by another boy named MICHAEL BRESLEY. The evidence showed that the two boys had a quarrel and fight about a dog, and that during the fight BRESLEY threw deceased down a flight of stairs and then followed and stamped upon him. A *post mortem* examination was made upon the body by Dr. GALLAGHER, when it became evident that the injuries received were the cause of death, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Death from injuries inflicted by MICHAEL BRESLEY, by being thrown down a flight of stairs at No. 237 Monroe-street, and then jumped upon." Deceased was fourteen years of age. BRESLEY was locked up for examination.

A GERMAN SHOT BY AN ALLEGED PETER FUNK.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, JAMES COYLE, a German residing at No. 272 East Eighteenth-street, called at the mock auction shop, No. 1 Park-row, for the purpose of collecting seventy-five cents which was due him, and there found the "Funks" of the shop hustling a Southerner from the place and shamefully abusing him. COYLE undertook to speak a word for the Southerner, but the Funks turned upon him, and he clapped one of them in the face. The man, who calls himself EDWIN N. JESSELL, and says he is a cotton merchant, instantly drew a revolver and shot COYLE. The ball took effect in the fleshy part of the arm, and inflicted a severe, though not a dangerous wound. JESSELL was arrested, and Justice OSBORN held him to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.—JACOB LEASER, a German about 40 years of age, who was arrested on Wednesday afternoon, charged with stealing lead, and was lodged in the Essex Market Prison, committed suicide early on Thursday morning, by hanging himself in his cell with a handkerchief. He bore the appearance of a laborer, and appeared to be greatly depressed in mind during the whole of the previous night. He evidently hung himself from mortification at the situation he found himself in. It is stated that he resided at No. 120 Pitt street. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Thursday, upon the body of ELIZABETH THOMPSON, who was erroneously reported to have died at her residence, No. 314 West Twenty-sixth-street, from the effects of violence at the hands of her husband. The evidence showed that such was not the case, but that the woman was habitually intemperate—had been drunk for two weeks at a time, and died from the effects of a debauch. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and the husband was discharged.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner HESLEWOOD, of Tompkinsville, S. I., held an inquest on the body of a man found in the water at that place yesterday. The remains were covered with a bathing-dress, and as a bundle of clothing was found near by, it is supposed the man was drowned while bathing. The body had not been in the water more than 10 or 12 hours.

RETURN OF THE SHIP TORNADO.—The ship *Tornado*, Capt. MUMFORD, returned to this port yesterday in a leaky condition. She left New-York some four weeks since for St. Johns, to load with deals for England. After procuring her cargo and getting to sea, she sprung aleak in a heavy blow, and put back to this port. She will have to be discharged.

DAYLIGHT THROUGH IT.—The heading of the tunnel making under the bell-tower rock, was pushed through yesterday morning. The tunnel is upon the line of Seventy-ninth-street, which is thus carried through the Park. It is 140 feet long, 18 feet high, and 40 feet wide.

FOR ROCKAWAY.—In our notice of the various excursions, yesterday, the steamer *Ceres* was, inadvertently, referred to as running to the Fishing Banks but this fine sea steamer runs regularly to Rockaway, leaving this City at 9 A. M., from Catherine-street.

A Plea for Boarding-house Keepers.

The "wrongs" of society are at all times a fruitful topic, and the "rights" of women, though the cry for them is fitful and periodic, will generally command a decent hearing on any occasion. The occasion, at present, is one both of wrongs and rights—the former mostly committed on an unprotected body of females, and the latter earnestly demanded by that unprotected body for their own security.

Boarding-houses are, in nine cases out of ten, kept by women—by widows, who thus try to add to the scanty income derivable from the property left them by the dear departed; by spinsters, who have never been invited to the altar, or had their own reasons for declining the invitation; by wives, whose husbands have gone to California; and by wives, also, whose husbands' incomes in the City are too small for a comfortable living, and who take "a few boarders of the highest respectability, dinners at six, references exchanged," to swell the contents of the family treasury.

The wrong inflicted by society on this class of ladies, has lately attracted some attention, not for the first time. Why, it is again asked, does not the law hold before them the Ægis of its protection? Why have they, alone of all classes, to trust to the honor of the parties with whom they contract? Why may they not, as hotel-keepers may, be allowed to detain the goods and chattels, the clothes, books or furniture of a defaulting boarder or lodger? That they may not do so is the "wrong" complained of; that they may do so is the "right" demanded.

We have received numerous communications on this subject, and it is a matter which at intervals the Press has been in the habit of commenting upon. The practice of swindling boarding-house-keepers, we are assured, is largely on the increase, and in most instances the fraud is committed by persons of "first-class respectability," and of elegant exterior. As boarding-house-keepers too well know, references are little to be relied upon. The gentleman has an office down town, or he is connected with some well-established firm, (but how long his connection therewith is going to continue, is never thought of,) or he is come with his family to town and derives his income from his rents and property in the country. In short, there are fifty ways of living on an appearance of respectability and solidity, which, like other apparitions, vanish into air at the critical period. And poor women, confiding as they always are, (or are supposed to be) and eager to let all their rooms to eligible parties, as boarding-house-keepers naturally must be, do not too strictly weigh the worth of the reference offered to them. Indeed, the readiness and *sang froid* with which it is offered by the person engaging the rooms, usually throws them completely off their guard, and they feel it would be an insult to doubt the word of so fine a gentleman, (or lady—it is as frequently one as the other,) who will take the apartments for a permanency, and will give but little trouble; occasionally a meal sent to the room, and so forth—"and any extras, we will make you handsome compensation for; and now, while I think of it, my husband is very particular about the receipts. Business is business, as you know, and he insists on his bill being receipted every time he pays it."

Every time he pays it. But there comes a time, perhaps, when he will not pay it. A little delay. Money is owing him which he cannot get at, but will shortly. A thousand things, as we all know, occur in business, which occasion a want of promptitude in meeting liabilities. The boarding-house keeper waits without demur at first; then as the time flies, and the bill grows, gets a little anxious, finally alarmed, peremptory for payment, and the indignant boarders hire a vehicle and remove their trunks. The law gives the boarding-house keeper no power to detain them.

Now this, once more, is the wrong complained of. The keepers of boarding-houses are, in the majority of instances, women, without a male protector. Of slender means, they are too eager to secure boarders of apparent gentility to make much scrutiny into the antecedents of applicants for their first floor front. Of course they ought to scrutinize, but they don't. Of all classes of the community, perhaps, they are the most readily taken in by elegant dress, well-bred assurance, and an undoubted fashionable demeanor. "Yes, I think these rooms will suit me, but I shall want my breakfast sent to my room every morning. my health being too delicate for me to make any sort of toilet before lunch time. I shall require clean sheets twice a week,—you must pay great attention to their airing,—and be so kind as to remember that I take cream, and not milk, in my coffee. Above everything, I endure no insolence from servants. Good morning; we will come to morrow."

And they come. And perhaps they pay, and perhaps they don't. The boarding-house keeper, fearful of losing what is due, allows them to remain a little while longer, and so the bill increases. Then they suddenly take their departure,—it may be to another city,—and their goods, their very luxuries, cannot be detained. This is another phase of the "Woman's Rights" question. It is worth reflection.

THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Preparations for Reopening—New Buildings, Improvements, Repairs, &c.

Active measures are being taken toward the completion of alterations, repairs, renovation, &c., of the various City Ward Schools now going on, previous to the recommencement on the first Monday in September. Several new buildings are in course of erection at various points of the City, which, with some two or three undergoing enlargement, will not be ready for occupancy until later in the Fall. It will be seen by the following detailed statement tha the total amount of cost of such alterations, renovation, rebuilding, &c., will reach not far from $233,000

Ward School No. 2, located at No. 116 Henry-street has been thoroughly renovated, new seats furnished, and additional class-rooms arranged in the female and primary departments. Cost, $15,000.

Ward School No. 8, located in Grand-street, near Wooster, has been renovated, the seating of female and primary departments improved, which, together with arrangements for increased light and ventilation, renders each department much more comfortable for both teachers and pupils. Cost $100.

Ward School No. 10, located in Wooster-street, near Bleecker, has been entirely rebuilt, and is now regarded as one of the finest school buildings in the City, both as regards the improvements introduced and its architectural model, which is highly ornamental and adds much to the appearance of the locality in which it is situated. Will cost, when completed, about $33,000.

Ward School No. 14.—A new building is in course of erection for the use of this school, in Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, occupying 105 by 128 feet, including wings, and exclusive of additional lots for playgrounds, &c., and when completed will constitute the largest school building in the City. It is designed to be fire-proof, and its beams will be of iron, the floors being filled in with brick and mortar. The walls of this edifice are already up, and the roof will soon be commenced. Its completion will, it is estimated, be effected early next Spring. Total cost estimated at $55,000.

Ward School No. 16, located in Thirteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, has been in a measure rebuilt; the front of 100 feet having been brought forward to the straight line, giving additionally six class-rooms to each department. The building is to be refurnished throughout, and every improvement adopted by which to render it complete for school purposes, and will be ready for occupancy early in September. Estimated cost $20,000.

Ward School No. 17, located at No. 105 West Forty-seventh-street, is undergoing extensive alterations, additions, etc. The main building is being extended nineteen feet in the rear, and four new wings are being added by which will be afforded accommodations for a greatly increased number of pupils. This edifice will not be ready for use until December next. Cost of alterations, &c., estimated at $20,000.

Ward School No. 19.—A new building for the use of this School is fast reaching completion. It is situated in Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue, and will probably be opened to the public by January 1 next. Its dimensions are 105 feet front by 100 feet deep, (including wings,) which renders it equal to any in point of size in this City. Total cost, exclusive of lots, about $44,000.

Ward School No. 38, located in Clark, near Broome street, has been thoroughly renovated, and the walls painted. Cost $300.

Ward School No. 45 is undergoing enlargement—two rear wings, each 20 by 25 feet, being added—affording, additionally, two class-rooms to the male and female departments, and three additional rooms to the Primary department. This is a much needed improvement, as many applications for admission to this school have been declined, and by this arrangement many more children can be accommodated. Cost of enlargement, &c., $5,000.

Ward School No. 47, for girls.—The assembly-rooms of the three departments have been furnished with fancy settees, the desks having been transferred to the class-rooms,—a desirable improvement. Cost $500.

Primary School No. 20, located in Broome, near Clinton-street, has a new building in course of erection, 50 by 88 feet. It will cost, when complete, including furniture, &c., $20,000.

Colored Ward School No. 1, located in Mulberry-street, near Grand. A new building, 50 by 100 feet, will be completed in December, at a cost of $18,000.

Colored Ward School, No. 2, located in Laurens-street, near Broome, has been improved externally and internally; the interior having been entirely remodelled and new seats furnished. It is now among the neatest school-buildings in the City. Cost $2,000.

The Hall, in which are held the meetings of the Board of Education, at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, has also been thoroughly renovated and painted, and various improvements have been introduced, among which is the construction of a neat iron railing inclosing the members' seats, thus preventing the intrusion of strangers and outsiders generally, an annoyance which the members have long been subjected to. Ample accommodations have been provided for the public.

Police Reports.

BURGLARY.—Sarah Ann Buckley, of No. 493 Ninth-avenue, had her dwelling burglariously entered through the back basement window on the 19th inst., and a coat, a shawl, six skirts, a dress, a jacket and a blanket stolen, altogether of the value of $20. The burglar proves to have been one Edward Upton, who was detected by his attempts to sell the above articles in various places. Ann Coonly, Mary Gallagher and Bryan Farrell testified to having purchased some of the articles from Upton, who is a boy only about sixteen years of age. He was arrested by officer Thos. Steele. The goods were identified, and Judge QUACKENBUSH held the accused in $1,000 bail to answer the complaint, in default of which he was committed.

THEFT BY A ROOMMATE.—John Mullen was arrested on Thursday, charged with having on the night previous robbed Henry Losh, his roommate, at No. 216 Centre-street, of a purse containing $41. The purse and $14 81 were on the person of the accused at the time of his arrest. Justice BRENNAN locked him up for trial.

ARREST OF SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLERS.—About twenty persons, charged with this offence, were arrested in the Tenth Ward, on Thursday, and all of them were held to bail in $100 each by Justice BRENNAN to answer at the General Sessions.

THE "DASHAWAY ASSOCIATION."—A San Francisco correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* thus explains the origin of the celebrated Temperance League of California:

"A temperance movement has recently been started in this city, similar, in some respects, to the original Washingtonian episode at Baltimore. The original 19 starters were *habitués* of an engine-house, and members of the company that propelled the machine. They had been four or five days and nights on a frightful 'tear,' without going out of the house, when snakes and other 'insects' that usually follow such orgies began to appear. At length a dawn of reason reached one of the party, who was worm-eaten clean through, when he rose on his tottering legs, and nervously exclaimed, 'Boys, let's dash this d—d stuff away, and drink no more.' 'Agreed,' said three or four, 'I'm hanged if I don't,' says another, and so on by degrees the whole 19 came in and signed a moral 'Declaration of Independence.' Subsequently the whole company signed the contract.

From this little point started the 'Dashaway Association,' numbering now about fifteen hundred members, including in its number the first Governor of California—who has been for years a confirmed inebriate—also, lawyers, actors and civilians of all grades, from the highest to the lowest—from those who tippled in fashionable society, in fashionable saloons, among the politicians of the day—always liberal about election time—to those who took their quiet "snifter" of double-breasted Minnie-rifle whisky on the docks and wharves. There is a peculiarity about this temperance organization that I have never seen in any other. It is this: the members pledge themselves to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, but they are not forbidden to deal in the article, or to entertain their guests or friends with 'imbituations.' A 'Dashaway' frequently takes soda, while his friend, whom he asks to drink with him, takes 'iron juice' or 'brandy strait.' So far there has been but few fallen from grace. Many 'whisky mills' about town feel their influence sensibly about the *till*, and the society, singular as it may seem, number among its members several 'barkeepers.' It was originally intended that none but fully graduated *soakers* should belong to it, but so popular has it become that many, even to clergymen and doctors, never known to indulge, have solicited for admission into its ranks."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SUFFOCATED IN A CESS-POOL.—Last evening, at about 6 o'clock, a man named HAGGERTY, employed by Mr. MOHAN to dig a cess-pool at his residence on Myrtle-avenue, between Graham and Kent avenues, was suffocated by the contents of a vault, adjoining where he was digging, bursting in upon him. The deceased was standing on a ladder in the hole he had dug, at the time the earth gave way, and fell headforemost to the bottom, his legs being entangled in the ladder. He was in this position when found. Officers CONWAY and CARE, of the Fourth Precinct, assisted by two citizens, named FLETCHER and COGGINS, took the body out. While doing this, FLETCHER went into the cess-pool and was himself nearly suffocated by the foul gas.

CARROL PARK MUSIC.—The free concerts at this Park will be commenced to-morrow evening and continued through every Saturday evening until cold weather sets in. Shelton's Band has been engaged for to-morrow evening, and will go through with the following programme between 5 and 7 o'clock. "Hail Columbia," "Oft in the Stilly Night," "Child of the Regiment,"—march and air, "Hail to the Chief," "Auld Lang Syne," "Yankee Doodle," "Trovatore —" "Anvil Chorus—Gipsy Song," "Old Virginia," "Prima Donna Waltz," "Pop Goes the Weasel," "Belle Brandon," "Katy did Polka," "Home, Sweet Home."

DARING ROBBERIES AT BAY RIDGE.—On Wednesday night, two men broke into the house of Mr. GILBERT, at Bay Ridge, and entering the servants' hall, they found two girls awake, when one of the intruders held a pistol at their heads and threatened to shoot them if either made a noise. The burglar stood over the girls with pistol in hand until his accomplice had searched the house, when they left, carrying away watches, jewelry and silverware of considerable value. The same night, the house of Mr. GOLDBEATER was entered, probably by the same parties, and also robbed of considerable property. No clue has been found of the burglars as yet.

THE ELECTION.—Politicians and office-seekers generally begin to give notice that another election is approaching, and by the return of the Summer wanderers the fever will have fairly set in. As usual, the candidates are numerous, and there is the old report, circulated every year, that the Democracy will not unite upon any one set of candidates. This stimulates the aspirants in the ranks of the Opposition to greater exertions, as many feel confident of securing the prize, if nominated. The Republican General Committee have had a Sub-Committee at work for several weeks past, to make arrangements to comply with the Registry law, and it is expected that they will be ready to report a plan of procedure by the 1st of September.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—The Water Commissioners have entered into contract with Messrs. H. L. WELLES & Co., to substitute a covered conduit for the open canal, east of Baisley's Pond. This change was unanimously called for by every person who ever inspected the Water Works. The work at the Ridgewood Reservoir is nearly completed. The two basins have been cemented, and all that remains to be done is the putting on the ornamental work. At a recent trial of the pump engine 14,000,000 gallons were pumped in twenty-four hours.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Another farmer, named CHARLES SCHENCK, Jr., of Hempstead, was stooped by a highwayman on the Jamaica Plank-road, Tuesday night last, and robbed of $3 25 in money and a silver watch, valued at $10. Two men, with masks over their faces, committed the robbery. While one stood at the horses' heads, with pistol in hand, the other examined the pockets of Mr. SCHENCK. He offered no resistance, and was allowed to depart in peace—thankful to get off with a whole skin.

SKINNING A DISEASED COW.—Officers FOLK and SHAW, of the Fourth Precinct, late Wednesday night discovered two milkmen, named PATRICK BAGLEY and THOMAS ROACH, skinning the carcase of a cow which had died from disease, on Bedford, near Flushing-avenue. The officers arrested the parties named, and they were yesterday committed by Justice MOREHOUSE to answer a complaint for violating a city ordinance. The fine is $100 for such an offence.

A NUISANCE.—For weeks past every post and fence in this city has been plastered with the yellow circulars of venders of quack nostrums. The nuisance has become so great that several prominent citizens are determined to have the law enforced relative to obscene publications, which, they think, will reach the evil complained of.

ANOTHER RIOTER IN LIMBO.—A peddler named J. BROWNER, who was engaged in the terrible fight on Monday night last at Myrtle-avenue Park, when Officer LATIMER of the Sixth Precinct, was so uncerimoniously dealt with, was captured in Flushing on Wednesday last and brought to this city yesterday and committed to answer.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Sergeant SMITH, of the Third Precinct Police, yesterday arrested a girl named HARRIET COLNER for robbing her employer, WM. HEISSENBUTTLE, of $124 in money. Most of the stolen money was found on her person, and she was committed for trial.

CITY COURT.—A special term of this Court will be held by Judge CULVER to-morrow, to hear *ex parte* motions. The regular Fall term will commence on the second Tuesday in September, at 10 A. M.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A boy named JOHN SHANLEY fell into the water at the foot of North Tenth street, last evening, and was taken out quite insensible, but in time to save life. He was taken to the residence of his mother, on Fourth-street, where restoratives were applied.

RESCUED.—The crew of pilot boat No. 4, on Wednesday night, rescued a man who had fallen overboard from the Fulton ferry boat *Fulton*.

A BOMB-SHELL.—Politicians are much alarmed at the recent organization in this city of a novel liquor dealers' association, which threatens to sink the old organization and rule the nominations. Heretofore the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association has exercised a powerful influence on local politics, and it is hinted that the managers have feathered their nests, while the small dealers in ardent spirits have paid freely without a corresponding benefit. Here is the significant manifesto of the new organization:

To the Liquor-Dealers of all Parties:

At a meeting of persons engaged in the Wholesale and Retail Liquor Trade, held at the White House, corner of Jay and Concord streets, Aug. 22, 1859, believing that the course of the so-called Liquor Dealers of Kings County, indicating to the political parties who they shall name for office, and who hold secret meetings for the purpose of furthering the political advancement of individuals, has a tendency to prejudice the community in which they live against them and the business in which they are engaged:

Resolved, That public notice be given by the Secretary for a meeting of all persons engaged in the liquor trade, to be held at Montague Hall, on the 9th day of September, 1859, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing permanent officers of an Association of Liquor Dealers of Kings County, and for framing a Constitution and By-laws upon the following basis:

No monthly dues or initiation fees, no forced levies upon its members for the purpose of influencing Courts, public officers, or paying imaginary counsel fees; no dictation of political parties who they shall have for candidates; no contributions unless voluntary; no salaries to the officers.

All persons desiring to become members of the Society upon the above basis, can do so by leaving their names and residences at the hotels of H. S. STRICKLAND, Grand-street, E. D., and GEORGE P. LOSEE, Hamilton-avenue, who will transmit their names to the Secretary. WM. S. LEACH, Secretary.

What the leaders in this new movement mean by "forced levies for the purpose of influencing courts, public officers," and paying "imaginary counsel fees," will all be brought to light, we are assured, in due time.

THE NEW PLYMOUTH CHURCH NOT ABANDONED. The following statement of Mr. BEECHER published in this week's *Independent*, sets at rest a host of doubtful rumors;

The papers, from time to time, have informed the public truly of many things relating to Plymouth Church; and sometimes, also, untruly. A paragraph has just appeared, stating that the whole enterprise of building a new church has been relinquished, and that it has been determined to enlarge the old building.

This information is entirely incorrect. No change of plan has been made. The ground for the church is purchased, nor is there any movement for relinquishing the site selected. There have been more than twenty designs sent in to the Trustees; but, as yet, no one of them has been selected. They are, for the most part, admirable designs, and there is no doubt that any one of the best six would be abundantly good for all purposes desired. All rumors and stories, such as have from time to time been circulated, should be discredited hereafter. An enterprise of such magnitude, and involving such interests, moral and pecuniary, cannot be pushed to a conclusion without time and deliberation.

We have received several anonymous letters purporting to come from competing architects, bringing charges against several parties. We have only to express our judgment, that a man who will bring a charge against a man, or a body of men, without standing up openly and giving his name, is a contemptible fellow, deserving of no notice. An excellent building journal, recently published in New-York, contains in a recent article several mistakes. No designs have been received by the Trustees, after the date fixed in their published "Statement," with one exception. The Secretary received *one* design within two hours of the original time fixed, and inquired of the Trustees what disposition should be made of it. But, as it was placed among the others, and could not be identified, it was impossible to exclude it. With this exception, the plans have been received according to the published statement. They have been under consideration, and are yet. But their number, and the slowness with which one not acquainted with architectural drawings must study them, if he designs to do justice to the merits of all, has made it impossible to render an early decision upon them.

It is probable that the premiums will be awarded some time in September.

The *Daily Atlas* is a new paper in Indianapolis, published by John D. Defress; Republican in politics, very neat in appearance, and printed by the use of an Ericsson caloric engine.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

The Streets Opened and Widened, and What they Cost.

It will not be uninteresting to our readers to learn a few facts in relation to the laying out of new streets, and the extensions of those already laid out and used as public ways and thoroughfares. Ranking as Brooklyn does as the third city in the Union, and each succeeding year giving her more and more importance in every point of view, it is somewhat remark. ble that so little, comparatively speaking, is known of her progress beyond a certain limit. We are indebted to the kindness and courtesy of the Street Commissioner of Brooklyn, CHAS. TIMPSON, Esq., who, added us in obtaining the following statements, showing the streets recently opened and the cost thereof, together with the expenses of grading and paving; besides a list of the streets where proceedings have been commenced for opening. A recent act of the Legislature requiring three-fourths of all the property owners liable to an assessment on improvements, to petition for an improvement before the work can be commenced, instead of a majority of those only owning property on the line of the proposed improvement as formerly, has had a tendency to almost entirely stop street openings and other works effected thereby, as it is next to impossible to get two-thirds of all owners to undertake the necessary application:

STREET OPENINGS COMPLETED DURING THE YEARS 1858 AND 1859.

Grand street opening from Bushwick-avenue to Metropolitan-avenue. Expenses of opening, land taken, &c.	$12,258 93
Surveyor's and attorney's bills, Commissioner's fees, &c.	1,641 31
Cost of improvement	$13,900 23
Lafayette street opening from Grand to Remsen street, E. D. Expense of opening	$644 25
Jefferson street opening from Ormand-street to Bedford-avenue, Expense of opening, land taken	959 41
Surveyor's and attorney's bills, Commissioner's fees, &c.	637 35
Cost of improvement	$1,981 01
Messerole-avenue, from Franklin-avenue to Jewel-street, E. D. Expense of Surveyor's bills and Attorney's, Commissioner's fees, &c.	$1,658 52
Walton street opening from River-street to Broadway, Expense of opening, land taken	103 70
Surveyor's and attorney's bills, Commissioners' fees &c.	776 98
Cost of improvement	850 68
Willoughby-avenue, from Cumberland street to Franklin avenue. Expense of opening, land taken	$20,357 29
Surveyor's and attorney's bills, Commissioner's fees, &c.	3,897 98
Cost of improvement	$24,255 27
Warren-street, opening from Vanderbilt to Nostrand avenue. Expense of opening, land taken	3,178 88
Expense of Surveyor's and attorney's fees, &c.	2,704 22
Cost of improvement	$5,883 05
Eighth street, opening from Gowanus Creek to Eighth-avenue. Expense of opening, land taken	184 38
Expense of Surveyor's bill, attorney's fees, Commissioner's fees, &c.	$1,687 36
Cost of improvement	$1,871 74
Greene-avenue, opening from Fulton to Division avenues. Expense of opening, land taken	24,913 46
Expense of sewerage bill, Attorney's fees, &c.,	4,710 47
Total	$29,624 91
Keep-street, from Lee-avenue to Broadway. Expense of improvement	$558 81
Douglass street opening, from Gowanus-road to Vanderbilt-avenue. Expense of improvement, land taken	2,180 10
Expense of sewerage bill, Attorney's bill, &c.	1,118 37
Total	$3,298 47

STREETS UNDER CONTRACT.

Fifth-avenue grading and paving, from Twenty-seventh-street to the New-Utrecht line. Cost of improvement about	$100,000 00
Bridge over Gowanus Creek at Hamilton-avenue. Cost of improvement	36,977 78
Fourth avenue, grading and paving from Baltic-street to Twenty-first street, and from Twenty-third-street to New-Utrecht line. Estimated cost of improvement	109,000 00
Fifteenth-street, grading and paving from Hamilton avenue to the City line. Cost of improvement	39,302 91
Fourteenth-street grading and paving from Hamilton avenue to Ninth-avenue. Cost of improvement	22,283 96
Seventh-avenue, grading and paving from Flatbush-avenue to First street. Cost of improvement	9,159 08
Twelfth-street, grading and paving from Gowanus canal to Eleventh-street. Cost of improvement	20,055 30
Van Brunt-street, grading and paving from Elizabeth street to the Erie Basin. Cost of improvement	34,800 33
William-street, grading and paving from Van Brunt to Richard street. Cost of improvement	6,315 40
Nelson-street, grading and paving, from Hamilton-avenue to Columbia-street. Cost of improvement	11,912 38
Douglass-street, grading and paving, from Vanderbilt to Nostrand avenue. Cost of improvement	20,336 98
Underhill avenue, grading and paving, from Atlantic avenue to Flatbush-avenue. Cost of improvement	10,246 37
Sixteenth-street, grading and paving, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue. Cost of improvement	3,734 91
Hamilton avenue, grading and paving, from Smith-street to Third-avenue. Cost of improvement	67,500 00
Cutting down the hill on Flatbush-avenue. Cost of improvement about	15,000 00
Total expense	$581,692 17

STREET OPENINGS IN PROGRESS.

Middle-street, from Flatbush-avenue to Gowanus Bay, commenced April, 1852.

River-street, whole length, commenced December, 1853.

Nostrand-avenue, from River-street to Flatbush line, commenced June, 1854.

Division-avenue, East River to South Sixth-street, commenced September, 1855.

Atlantic-avenue and Schuyler-street, from Gowanus road to Classon-avenue, commenced December, 1855.

Bushwick-avenue, from Beaver-street to East New-York, commenced March, 1856.

Wyckoff-street, from same to Rogers-avenue, commenced March, 1857.

Lefferts street, from Grand-avenue to Hall-street, commenced October, 1857.

Madison-street, from Grand-avenue to Hall-street, commenced April, 1858.

President-street, from Flatbush to Washington-avenue, commenced June, 1858.

Fifth-avenue, from Flatbush to Atlantic-avenue, commenced June, 1858.

Third-street, from North Third to North Seventh, E. D., commenced September, 1858.

Fourth-street, from North Second to North Fourth-street, commenced September, 1858.

Brooklyn-avenue, from Fulton-avenue to Butler-street, commenced October, 1858.

Withers-street, from Ewens to North Ninth-street, commenced November, 1858.

The Geological survey of the Arkansas is producing results. In the hills south of the Forche, in Pulaski County, beds of the finest iron ore have been discovered. Freestone of the best quality for building purposes lies in vast quarries. Beds of coal have been developed running through Perry County. Near the confines of Perry and Yell Counties, on the Magazine Mountain; a fine chalybeate spring exists at the height of 1,000 feet above the plain. A fine saline chalybeate spring has been found near Fourche Rouge, three miles from Danville.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

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Is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.

Price $3 a year; Two Copies to one address $5; Five Copies to one address, $11 25; Ten Copies to one address, $20.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

READE'S SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

FARMER AND GARDENER.

A Department which has become highly popular.

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USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Ley-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
Are superior for all manufacturing purposes.
Are more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
Are capable of doing a greater variety of work.
Are free from the faults of other machines.
Are almost noiseless in their operations.
Are much better and therefore worth more.
Are perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
Are cheaper because they earn more money.
Are just the Machine for every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.
None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s (Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Frontz, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Rupture Cured.—The "Riggs Truss" is without an equal. Water proof, cleanly and indestructible. It is worn in bathing and cannot cause injury. Office, No. 44 Broome st, near Broadway, New-York.

Glass Shades; Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William st., corner Ann-st.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED

FRECKLETON—GIVEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, by the Rev. John Service, Mr. FRANCIS FRECKLETON to Miss CORDELIA GIVEN, both of this City.

RUSSELL—CASEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. H. M. Beare, T. WADSWORTH RUSSELL, Esq., of Middletown, Conn., and CLARA A., eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. B. Casey, of New-York.

BAILEY—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, by the Rev.

A CURIOUS STROKE OF BUSINESS—UNPROFITABLE COMPROMISE.—We (Buffalo *Express*) heard yesterday of a recent business transaction, to which a firm in our city were parties, in which a degree of shrewdness was manifested, that we should dislike to have considered characteristic of the business men of Buffalo. A house on the dock, engaged in the salt trade, lately sold a cargo of the condiment to a firm in Chicago, the sale either being on time, or the payment to be made on delivery, we do not know which. A few days after the shipment of the salt the parties here received intelligence of the failure of the house to which it was consigned. One of the firm, upon the receipt of the news, immediately started for Chicago, to attend to the business which this unforeseen event made necessary. He arrived here before the vessel in which *his* property was embarked, and it would have been supposed, of course, that he would have simply taken measures to prevent the delivery of the salt, and thus easily secure his house against any loss by the failure of the firm to whom it was shipped. But such was not his course. He preferred diplomacy to such a simple practical step, and chose to complicate the matter, in order, no doubt, to try his skill in mercantile manœuvring, rather than settle it by a plain, common sense measure. Or else he was actuated by an abundance of benevolence to contribute assistance to the embarrassed firm, and volunteer a loss in order to lighten the losses of its fully involved creditors. It is hard to conjecture his motives, but whatever they were they induced a very singular and unexampled course of proceeding. Instead of intercepting his cargo of salt before its arrival and delivery, and thus getting out of the matter with whole skirts, he proceeded to hold a confidential interview with the "busted" firm, examined into the condition of their affairs, learned the extent of their liabilities and assets, and finally effected a compromise with them, by the terms of which the cargo of salt went into the assets of the firm, and the seller received 30 per cent. of his bill for it. To this charitable and unselfish settlement agreed to by the Buffalo salt dealer, the other creditors of the insolvent house owe at least $6,000 further liquidation of their claims, than would otherwise have been possible. Was ever another such act of noble generosity in business recorded? We earnestly hope that the spirit manifested in this transaction will not become prevalent among our merchants, as such business policy will not tend to enrich the city.

The Cape Ann *Advertiser* reports the arrival at Gloucester, during the present week, of twelve vessels from the Bay, with moderate fares. Those arrived do not speak very encouragingly of the fleet, many of the vessels having done nothing, and others have succeeded in getting from fifty to one hundred barrels; probably the whole fleet in the Bay will not average fifty barrels apiece. Better luck is expected in the Fall trips.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.
L. A. OSBORN,
LATE
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, N. Y.,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE
CELEBRATED
PATENT IMPERIAL
EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,
being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT
having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get the goods in time for the FALL TRADE.
Parties are also invited to examine our NEW
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.
Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,
L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

FAMILY LINENS AND HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer, this morning, a superior line of the above, viz.:
Shirtings—Wamsutta, White Rock, Dwight, Semper Idem, New-York Mills And Water Twist.
Flannels—Ballard Vale, Saxony, Gauze, Welsh, Shaker and Dometts.
With a superior assortment of Bleached And Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Also Opera Flannels, in all colors.
Their stock of Shirting and Sheeting Linens, Linen Damasks, Toweling, Napkins, Crash, Doylies, &c., &c., is unsurpassed.
Lace and Muslin Draperies, Marseilles and Toilet Quilts Full stock constantly on hand.

QUESTIONS FOR THE MILLION.
NOS. 361 AND 539 BROADWAY.
TUCKER'S magnificent display of 1,000 COIFFURES AND BOUQUETS, At prices favorable to all,
Commencing at..... $1
In sets, brilliants..... 2
Do. do., superbly attractive..... 3
Bridal and colored, supremely beautiful..... 25
The toilet fixings are irresistible.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERED AND POINT APPLIQUE LACE SETS.
Marked down to half the usual prices.
An invoice of Point Lace Collars
Just opened, which we are selling very low.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL SILKS, AT $1 PER YARD.
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
The best styles of One Dollar SILKS ever offered to the public.

WINDOW SHADES,
for
Southern and Western trade
for export.
Also manufactured to order for store windows, &c.
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
No. 291 Broadway.

IMPORTED FROM MINORCA, SPAIN—A beautiful article of artificial flowers, in glass vases, frames and boxes; the flowers composed entirely of sea shells, so perfectly arranged and constructed, as almost deceives the eye of the observer, they so much resemble the flowers of the field.
For sale at
E. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

291 CURTAIN MATERIALS, Broadway. At reduced prices. Broadway, 291
KELTY BROS. & LUM.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—OUR WOVEN SKIRTS ARE NOW ON sale, 12 springs, $1 31; 14, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $8 per dozen; 12, $11, and 14 springs, $14 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

BROOKLYN CRAPE GOODS FACTORY—No. 83 Fulton av., keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order at the shortest notice the newest styles of crape, collars, cuffs, sets, veils, &c.; goods made up for wholesale houses, at liberal conditions.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

MOSQUITO NETTING—OF ALL KINDS,
Manufactured, on hand and for sale by
A. McLEAN,
No. 184 West 22d-st., New-York.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.
For sale, a second-hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.
There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25,000. Terms will be made easy.
Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.,
Supplies Schools with teachers, and pupils parents with School Circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References—Faculty Amherst College; the Rev. D. U. Van Norman, L. L. D. Teachers of Music, ladies and gentlemen, wanted immediately.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
for
YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.
Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.
The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.
Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New-York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }
This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with rare facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-av.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the city. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.
For School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to prepare private pupils for College, or to give instruction in the classical and English branches, privately or in a school.
REFERENCES—The Rev. James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard University; Professors Felton, Pierce and Torrey, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Jacob Abbott, Esq., B. J. Howland, Esq., New-York.
Address P. W. A., Box No. 901 Post-office.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st, corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERATT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Teacher. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONS. LE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—A Classical and Commercial Institution, No. 1 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual Session begins Sept. 1. Terms, per annum, including French and German, $200.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973d and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal, E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.
This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington square, and University-place.
The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.
In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.
At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.
The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.
The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.
The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-Square.
Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

TEACHERS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS
will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,
including the most approved and late Initial and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 100 volumes of choice progressive
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS.
THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to Teachers. No. 4 just issued.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms.
Teachers' Free Reading Room, with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker st., New-York.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. S. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.
Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

HIGHLAND ACADEMY, NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Departments: English and Classical, Modern Language, Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each commencing Sept 6, 1859.
REFERENCES—The Rev John Brown, D. D, of Newburgh; the Rev. John Forsyth, D.D.; the Hon. J. W. Brown, Justice Supreme Court, Newburgh; the Hon. Nath'l Jones; the Hon John Slosson, Judge of Superior Court, New-York; Wm. R. Warren, Esq., Deputy Controller, City of New-York; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No 61 Wall-st., New-York. Send for a Circular.
WM. N. REED, Principal and Proprietor.

CLASSICAL FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CASTILIAN INSTITUTE—No. 120 West 44th-st.—The Fall Term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Pupils received at any time. A thorough knowledge of the above-mentioned languages is acquired in a very short time by constant practice with the family and the teachers of languages, who all reside in the Institute, and require the pupils to converse in the language they are learning. Circulars and any further information required may be had at the Institute.
C. ASTEAGA, Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton place, re-opens Sept. 5. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College. The junior department is under the maternal care of Mrs. Lespinasse.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE TAUGHT by HENRY C. VAIL, Sing Sing, N. Y. Chemistry, botany and geology, as applied to agriculture, form part of the course. Number of pupils limited to four, residing in the family. A healthful and beautiful locality. Pupils labor a part of the day on the place. One vacancy may now be secured by early application.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR
French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This Institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal. R. LOCKWOOD.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, and literature, a native of Paris, desires to give particular lessons. Address MARTIN, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

MRS. GIBSON, NO 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st, bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MISSES LEE & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 49 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school, as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches; would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, T, Box No. 330, Watertown, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MANY YEARS experience in tuition, is desirous of a reengagement as governess in a private family in the South. Her course of instruction is music, French and drawing. Most satisfactory references. Address E. T., drug-store, No. 407 4th-av., New-York.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a reengagement. She instructs in English, French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing. A liberal salary expected. Address Z, No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AN ORGANIST, AT PRESENT HOLDING one of the first positions in New-York, desires to locate South. Is a teacher of the voice and piano-forte of acknowledged ability. Any communications may be addressed to ORGANIST, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPERIenced teacher of the English branches, French, German, Italian, music and drawing, desires an eligible situation. Address A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Has the best of reference; no objection to go south or west. Address G., Box No. 620 Bridgeport, Conn.

AUCTION SALES.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
RIO COFFEE.
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.
WILL SELL
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1,
AT
WALL-STREET SALESROOM,
5,600 BAGS
PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
CARGO OF THE LANCASTRIA,
Catalogues and samples on Wednesday.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE, THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 o'clock at the private residence No. 30 7th st., near 3d-av. The house is furnished throughout with very fine furniture, carpets, looking glasses, paintings, gas chandeliers, crockery, silver and glass ware. Also, one superior piano-forte. Sale positive, rain or shine. Goods must be removed day of sale. House to let; possession immediately.

WM. WITTMAN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, mirrors, paintings, piano, bookcase, &c., together with all the furniture, &c. of a large house. The attention of families and dealers is invited.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—An adjourned election for Delegates to the Twelfth Assembly District Convention, to choose Delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th, at No. 21 Avenue D. Polls open at 8; close 9½ o'clock P. M.
PHILIP REILEY, Vice-President.
C. DONALDSON, Sec'y.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A MATRON'S OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation, in an institution or seminary, by a strictly conscientious woman and competent female, with several years' experience; can give the best of reference as to capability and character; or in a private family; understands housekeeping thoroughly also the care and management of children. Call at or address for three days No. 186 Clinton-st., corner of Baltic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND NEAT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork, waiting or general housework, or as nurse; understands each situation perfectly, as her references certify. No objections to the country. Wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND steady servant a situation; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; obliging and respectful; is not afraid of work, and can give good references. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing. No objection to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, in the store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; also by one, as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer; has five years' reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom and plain gardener, by a single young man, who for honesty, sobriety and capability, can produce the very best recommendations; has no objections to any part of the country. Address C. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WHO CAN give first-rate references, wishes to obtain a situation in the counting-house of some wholesale grocery or dry goods establishment. Understands book-keeping and office business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, No. 5 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT INcumbrances a situation as coachman and gardener; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address M. H. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who understands it in all its various branches; best of City reference given. Address F. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a retail grocery; has a thorough knowledge of the business, and can produce the best of references. Address CLERK, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man; has no objection to the care of horses; the best of City reference. Address S. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation as gardener for a man whom he can recommend as capable and industrious, and understands his business in every department.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a surveying party bound South. Address T. P. S., station D., New York Post-office.

SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.—WANTED, a situation by a young (married) man, in the above business; can influence considerable trade. Salary not so much an object as a good steady situation. Reference Mooney, Melady & Co., No. 9 Murray-st.; or Jas. H. Connor, No. 115 Franklin st. Address THOMAS BYRNES, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

TO HARDWARE HOUSES—WANTED, A situation for a young man of 18, in a first-class hardware house; has had four years' experience in a New-England city, and can come well recommended. Apply personally or by letter, to A. P. BALDWIN, No. 72 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER, TO TAKE CHARGE of the bakery attached to the Cadet's Mess at the United States Military academy. The place will be open on the 1st of September next for a good, honest, practical baker. For further information, call at No. 297 Spring-st., New-York, or upon the subscriber.
J. BRATT, Purveyor, West Point, N. Y.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF MEN TO PEDDLE articles that have an immediate sale, affording a good profit. An industrious man can make a good living. It is only to see the articles, to be convinced of the truth of the above assertion.
FERRIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

WANTED—TO GO 100 MILES IN THE COUNTRY a young or widow lady who has had some experience and is qualified to take charge of small children; a pleasant home and liberal salary are offered. A member of a Protestant Church preferred. Call at Mr. ARNOLD'S, 330 4th-av., after 10 o'clock A. M., for 2 days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, and do general housework; one that is neat and obliging and willing to make herself generally useful about the house, can have a good home at moderate wages. Apply at No. 48 East 16th-st., basement door.

WANTED—AGENTS OF GENTEEL ADDRESS, with a capital of $2 and upwards, to sell an entirely new article in general demand; several dollars per day can be realized. Apply at Nos. 503 and 505 Broadway, third floor, Room No. 6.

A JOURNEYMAN CONFECTIONER WANTED—A man that understands candy-making in all its branches. Good wages and steady work the year round. Apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 154 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED WOman, to attend a bakery; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 68 Broad-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIenced milliner and dressmaker to go South; none but first-class need apply, at No. 120 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TO LEARN THE DRY GOODS BUSIness, a boy about 16 years old. Apply at No. 360 Broadway, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

TAILORS WANTED TO MAKE PANTS and Shirts. Call at No. 112 Cherry-st., 2nd floor.

HOTELS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 3½, 5:10, 6:40 P.M.
CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife in a private family, within two hours' ride by Railroad from New-York; State of New-Jersey preferred. Sitting-room and bedroom, with private table, required. If suited may remain the Winter. Address, stating terms, &c., H. K. A., Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

SUMMER BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be comfortably accommodated at Weehawken Heights, N. J., between 42d-st. ferry and Guttenberg landing, (Comstock's Stone Villa,) delightful prospect, cool, shady location. Table supplied from New York. Refer to L. S. Comstock, No. 266 Greenwich-st.

BOARD WANTED—FROM ABOUT SEPT. 15, 1859, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; parlor and two bedrooms on second floor; bath, gas, &c.; rooms nicely furnished; would like to make a permanent arrangement for at least one year; location between 14th and 24th sts. and 3d and 6th avs; references exchanged. Address X, X. X., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., Brooklyn.—Families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home, can be accommodated with rooms in a first class house, furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms, by applying soon. Location pleasant and easy of access. References given and required.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 14 Boorman-place. Dinner at 5, supper at 9 P. M.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table, if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchan

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,363,591 89
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	430,525 64
Total	$5,694,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter	140,943 31
Cash assets, as realized	$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	205,000 00
Claims unpaid, (not due,) $48,000.	
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 363.	
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.	
Amount insured $33 926 529	

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

Its CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overestimated.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the insured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

REED, S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
HENRY L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW,
HENRY K. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM W. BRADY,
J. SMITH BROWN,	W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	WM. K. STRONG,
GREGORIUS EDGARTON,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JOHN WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
DOUGLAS H. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,

FREDERICK S. WISTON, President.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 3 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,
HOLLAND,	PORTUGAL,
GERMANY,	SWITZERLAND,
ITALY,	
RUSSIA,	
SWEDEN,	

ALSO ON
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-day sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE, BONDS, STOCKS AND INSURANCE,
Northeast corner of Broadway and 25th st.,
FOR SALE AND TO LET,
A large number of first-class dwelling houses, both furnished and unfurnished, English basements, high-stoops, brown stone and Philadelphia brick fronts, two, three and four stories.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug. 1, 1859. }

PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 13, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the 1st day of October next, and is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one-half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Every proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" —and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, the Real Estate Bonds, the Income Bonds, the Floating Debt, or the Certificates of the Capital Stock, of any of the following named Railroad Companies, to wit:

The Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company,
The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and
The Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company,

are hereby notified that they must surrender the same to the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, at its office, No. 54 Exchange place, New-York, or at its office in Fort Wayne, Ind., before the 1st day of October next, in order to entitle them to the privilege of receiving therefor Stock or Bonds of the last named Company, as provided in the agreement made with that Company by the undersigned, as purchaser of said Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at the sales upon the foreclosure of the Second Mortgages thereon. The time above limited cannot be extended. A. BOODY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1859.

THE WEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New-York City stockholders will be paid by the Broker Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends unclaimed for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Syracuse.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATES—$200,000 FOR SALE.—These Certificates have the same security as a Treasury Note, and will be paid as soon as Congress can go through the forms for passing a bill. They are offered at a rate that will pay the purchaser better than any other investment equally safe. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

$1,000 WANTED FOR TWO YEARS—On a note of responsible parties in New-York. Will leave as collateral $10,000 good six per cent. interest payable semi-annual in New-York. County Bonds will be given for use of the money as required, and their payment guaranteed. Address or apply to M. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$35,000 CHICAGO, ALTON and St. Louis (formerly Chicago and Mississippi) Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds. Also $20,000 of the Third Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the same road, for sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 56 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, 4TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859. } IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, the payment of Dividends, declared by the company, cannot be made until further notice.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

VEGA'S MULTUM IN PARVO INTEREST, Price and Note Table for sale at all the principal stands in the City. Price 50 cents per copy. A liberal discount to the trade. C. G. MUELLER, General Agent for William st, Room No. 7, second floor.

BILLS $1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY—
—bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale & Retail, at Refiner's prices.
—bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any one else in New-York.
—bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES at the million, at the immense establishment of
WM. B. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

CARROLL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers their celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, designed not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE IN
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:

Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.

Policies payable on attaining a SPECIFIC AGE, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.

Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.

Policies granted for any number of years.

Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.

JAMES W. HALSTED, President.

HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, JR., Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	JAMES F. COX,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
ARCHIBALD H. LOWRY,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
EDWARD A LAMBERT,	WILLIAM A BROWN,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,	BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
	EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, IN LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, PLACE OF TRIAL.—THE PARK BANK, Plaintiffs, against EDGAR D. STURTEVANT and ABEL S. STURTEVANT, Defendants—Summons.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 5 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days of the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty cents, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Aug. 24 1859. TOWNSEND & VAN NESS,
au26-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Cassanajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 10th day of December next.
Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1859.
PAULO CASANAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
jo3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 45 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.
Dated, NEW-YORK, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY,
mh4-law6mF* WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next 1859. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.
my27-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING,
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices
No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S
PATENT PORTABLE MOSQUITO NET.
This Net, when open, forms a large airy canopy, and so simple in construction, that any person can put it up or take it down in a minute, without injuring the bedstead, or defacing the wall, and can be packed in the compass of an umbrella. Can be seen at VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S Upholstery. Paper-hanging and Mattress Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS,
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.
Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

SCOTCH WHISKY, ALE, &c.
Whisky—Stewart's Paisley, Graham & Co.'s, Glasgow.
Ale—Wm. Younger & Co.'s Imperial India Ale, in stone and glass, from the Abby Brewery, Edinburgh.
Porter—Younger's London Porter.
Brandy—Marc Arnauld and Bernard & Co.
Gin—Bernard & Co.'s patent "Old Tom."
Wine—Sparkling Moselle and Reissling.
Felt—Ship-sheathing Felt, in single and double sheets, for sale in bond or duty paid by
HUGH MACFARLANE,
No. 10 Wall-st

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS ARE INVITED to call and examine our newly invented Strela Matches, which surpass all others in the beauty and finish of the boxes, the brilliancy and variety of the colors, and in cheapness. They are made by a new process, and of a new material, without sulphur, and are covered with a water-proof and weather-proof varnish, adapting them to any climate. Samples sent when ordered. JAMES R. DEY & CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS.—DUFF & REATING, Machinists and Engineers, No. 643 Water st., New-York, are now prepared to furnish their patent improved ENVELOPE FOLDING MACHINES, which they guarantee will make 25,000 envelopes in ten hours. Also, all other machines required for the manufacturing of envelopes.
N. B.—Rights for manufacturing the machines in different States for sale.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to O. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET
—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N.Y.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES—WILDER'S and Herring's Patent; also, two Jeweler's Safes. Large and small sizes for sale low at No. 93 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE BY PULLIAM, WILLS, RANKIN & CO., No. 209 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS.
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt MOODY.

HARLEM.			PECK-SLIP.	
LEAVE			LEAVE	
6	A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M
7	A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANCIS LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs	Aug. 25, 3:30 P.M.	Thurs	Aug. 25, 5:30 A.M.
Friday	Aug. 26, 3:30 P.M.	Friday	Aug. 26, 6:30 A.M.
Saturd	Aug. 27, 3:30 P.M.	Saturd	Aug. 27, 7 A.M.
Monday	Aug. 29, 3:30 P.M.	Monday	Aug. 29, 6 A.M.
Tuesday	Aug. 30, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday	Aug. 30, 7 A.M.
Wednes	Aug. 31, 4 P.M	Wednes	Aug. 31, 7 A.M.
		Thurs	Sept. 1, 7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs	Aug. 25, 12 M.	Thurs	Aug. 25, 4 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 26, 6 30 A.M.	Friday	Aug. 26, 5 30 P.M.
Saturd	Aug. 27, 2 P.M.	Saturd	Aug. 27, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday	Aug. 28, 7 30 A.M.	Sunday	Aug. 28, 3.30 P.M.

ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES, Capt. BAUSSE, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No 4 North River at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage	$15	Deck	$6

The splendid steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$25 75	To Augusta, Ga	$30 00
To Mobile, Ala	38 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	28 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	50 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos st.,

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A.M., 12¾ and 3¼ P.M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A.M., 12¾ and 3¾ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P.M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher-st, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock—landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. JOHN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9¼ A. M., 1¼, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3¾ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

A BOY FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THE large and staunch iron steamer ERIE, Capt. L. BARRELL, will make a trip to the Fishing Banks every day during the week, except Wednesday, the 24th inst., commencing Monday, 22d inst., leaving Chambers-st. 7 o'clock; Spring-st., 7½; Amos-st., 7½; Broome st., East River, 8; Peck-slip, 8¼; Thorn's Docs, Brooklyn, at 9; and Pier No. 4, at 9½ o'clock. Bait and lines can be obtained on board; also refreshments. Fare for the trip, 50 cents. N. B.—This boat can accommodate from four to five hundred fishermen, and as many dancers, for the accommodation of which a good cotillion band is engaged.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The sea steamer CROTON, having been painted and refurnished, will commence her regular trips to the fishing banks on THURSDAY, 25th; FRIDAY, 26th; and SATURDAY, 27th—starting from James-slip at 7:45; Spring st. at 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., at 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Cotillion Band on board; also bait and fishing tackle.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE.—The elegant steamer CROTON, Captain R. S. Hoffmire, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, James Slip, on SUNDAY, August 28 at 9 o'clock, A. M., stopping at City Island and New-Rochelle. Returning will leave Glen Cove at 3.30 P. M. Fare there and back 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DELIGHTFUL excursion trip and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East river, the public islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

NOTICE.—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMMENCING Aug. 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

RAILROAD IRON.
One thousand tons railroad iron in port and to arrive, 50 to 60 pounds weight per linear yard. Apply to THEODORE DE-VON, No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

JAMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR nail-rods received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

JAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES
—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)
The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$115
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.	
Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 50
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-room extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas

Why a Suspected Incendiary Attempted to Defeat the Ends of Justice.

The Philadelphia *North American* has the following notice of an extraordinary series of performances:

"On the morning of July 5, a fire took place in a small grocery store in Front-street, below Spruce, occupied by an Englishman named WILLIAM BLIGH. BLIGH had been in the country at the time only about eighteen months. The circumstances attending the fire were of a suspicious character, so much so that the Fire Marshal felt it incumbent upon him to arrest BLIGH and take him before a police magistrate for examination. The result was that the accused was committed for trial, on the charge of arson, in setting fire to his own premises, in order to defraud one of our oldest and most respectable insurance companies. Not being satisfied with the magistrate's decision, BLIGH's counsel sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was heard before Judge ALLISON. Judge ALLISON heard all the testimony, and refused to grant the discharge. The man was, therefore, remanded for trial, and the course of the Fire Marshal fully justified. BLIGH next commenced a series of annoyances and persecutions against a number of the witnesses who testified against him. He sued them on fictitious charges before Alderman BILL MCMULLEN, and other down-town magistrates, in which suits perjury was largely resorted to. Not satisfied with this, BLIGH sued the Fire Marshal before Alderman MCMULLEN, on a charge of conspiracy, though it is proper to add that the Alderman treated the Marshal with courtesy, and as the witnesses did not adhere to their original intention, and failed to come forward, dismissed the case.

"Among other proceedings on the part of BLIGH, he induced a man to visit a female and represent himself as Mr. BLACKBURN, and attempted, in that character, to bribe her to "swear against BLIGH." The woman was afterwards brought into Court, Mr. BLACKBURN pointed out to her, and every form of promise, threat, and entreaty, was used to induce her to swear that her visitor was really Mr. BLACKBURN. An effort was also made to induce her to swear that Mr. BENJAMIN had met her in a certain street, on a certain night, and had made to her infamous proposals. Previous, to then seeing him in Court, the lady had never seen Mr. BLACKBURN, and being above the bribes of BLIGH she, of course, refused to commit the desired perjury.

"Subsequently, BLIGH harassed a female witness in the case, by threats and personal abuse, and finding that this failed to intimidate, had recourse to the attempt to bribe her to leave the State. The Fire Marshal learning this, called the attention of the Court to the case, when Judge LUDLOW issued a bench-warrant against BLIGH, on the charge of tampering with a witness. BLIGH was brought before the Court, when an additional bond of $800 was placed upon him, the charge being a misdemeanor, in attempting to obstruct the administration of justice. BLIGH was sent to prison, but after remaining there four days, his wife obtained his release. BLIGH married, since his arrival in this city, the widow of an Irishman who formerly kept a tavern at Dock-street wharf, and who left to her several thousand dollars in money which she is shrewd enough to retain in her own possession. BLIGH is about 38 years of age.

"On last Saturday morning BLIGH decoyed into his bar-room, on a friendly pretext, a young Englishman named HENRY CARR, in whom he suspected of having informed against him on the above occasion, and after barricading the doors, committed upon him a murderous assault. CARR escaped only after a desperate struggle, and after receiving some ugly injuries. He made his way to the Central Station, a decidedly picturesque spectacle. As he emerged from BLIGH's place a crowd of people, who had been collected by his cries, were artfully set upon CARR by his assailant, who denounced CARR to those people as a thief. The Mayor issued a warrant forthwith for the arrest of BLIGH, but until yesterday he managed to elude the vigilance of the officers. Officers JONES and LACY arrested him and took him before Alderman BEITLER, who again sent him to prison in default of $1,000 bail. In meantime the Grand Jury have found a true bill against him for arson, and also for assault and battery with intent to kill. It is now to be hoped that BLIGH will receive his deserts. When last before the court his counsel took occasion to pronounce a tirade upon the Fire Marshal, but was promptly rebuked by Judge LUDLOW, who said, so far from being censurable, the Fire Marshal was entitled to great credit for fearlessly discharging his duty.

Conflagrations.

THE NEW-BEDFORD FIRE.—The disastrous fire at New-Bedford, Aug. 24, briefly reported by telegraph, broke out in the saw and planing mill of Wilcox & Hathaway, on North Water-street. It spread from the mill to the large lumber-yard adjoining, in which there was a great quantity of soft lumber used in the mill. Loss on mill, $9,000—no insurance; on lumber-yard, $9,900; next, Ryder & Smith's spar-yard; loss, $30,000. It then crossed Water-street, to C. & E. Bierstadt's turning-mill, loss $600; Hayes' cooperage, loss $3,000; Pierce's carpenter-shop, Sanford's paint-shop, loss about $500; Beetle's spar-yard, in which all the spars were burned, with many in the water; Ryder & Smith's spar-yard, loss $8,000; a large building belonging to Wilcox & Richmond's wharf, (in which was the ship-chandlery of N. H. Nye, counting-room of B. B. Howard and George B. Richmond,) the oil-yard of Edward M. Robinson, in which were 3,000 bbls. of oil, all destroyed. All the above were burned almost immediately. In the next place, Wilcox's wharf, with its large deposits of lumber, took fire, and was all in a flame at once, with the Yacht Club boat-house, Thomas Booth's blind establishment, a lot of oil belonging to Wm. G. E. Pope, B. B. Howland and David B. Kempton; Searell & King's rigging loft and Hathaway's machine shop, which were speedily burnt. Loss $8,000. The next buildings burnt were Pardon Potter's paint shop, partly burned, owned by Swift & Perry and occupied by them, G. & M. Howland and Thomas Nye, Jr., who had counting-houses in the same, as well as the sail-loft of Chapman & Bonney, Chase & Clark's cooper's shop, two buildings owned by S. Rodman and occupied by Wm. Walker and Mr. Haskin's carpenter's shops. All the above-named buildings were on Water-street, or very near it. The first on them burnt a dwelling-house owned by Wilcox and Richmond, and occupied by laboring men, standing next the corner of Second and North; a house owned by David R. Greene, adjoining the last and on the corner: a carpenter's shop owned by D. B. Kempton, occupied by G. A. & C. H. Brownell, (loss $300;) a house owned by Mr. Taber, (firm of Taber & Tobey,) on Second-street; next, the houses owned by Abraham Gifford, Capt. Stephen Potter, the dwelling-house of Andrew G. Hayes, and Gardner's fish store, on the corner of North and Second. King's grocery store on Second-street, the house occupied by Andrew Hays, house of widow Gibbs, corner of Second and Mill, were totally destroyed. The New-Bedford *Mercury*, from which we copy, does not give the insurances. The aggregate loss is about $75,000.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-BEDFORD, MASS., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The fire in this city, yesterday, destroyed about 8,000 bbls. of oil and other property, making a total loss of $300,000, on which there was less than $10,000 insurance.

AT DORCHESTER, MASS.—At Dorchester, Aug. 23, the planing-mill of Mr. A. T. Stearns, was totally destroyed. The mill was one of the largest in the vicinity, the building being sixty by eighty feet. The total loss is estimated at $10,000, on which there was the following insurance: At the Dorchester Mutual, $750; Conway, $750; Charter Oak, Hartford, $750; City, Hartford, $500; Traders', Boston, $1,000; total, $3,750. In addition, about $1,000 worth of lumber, owned by L. Pratt, Thos. Porter, Daniel Parker and Thomas D. Pratt, was destroyed, there being no insurance. The fire is supposed to have commenced in the boiler-room, and at one time it threatened to sweep through a large amount of property in the vicinity of the mill.

Railroad Accidents.

The Utica *Herald*, Aug. 19, says:

"At about 8 o'clock last evening a little girl, twelve years of age, named JULIA ANN DOYLE, was run over by a locomotive on the Black River Railroad, opposite Seneca street, in this city. It appears that the girl had been across the railroad, and was returning with a pitcher of milk, when the accommodation train from the West was coming in on the Central Road. The railroad tracks at this point are near together, and the girl was probably looking at the accommodation train, and did not notice the locomotive which was backing up. She was struck and thrown down, the wheel crushing her thigh and one arm. She was speedily taken up and conveyed to her mother's house, on the corner of Water and Washington-streets, but she only lived about half an hour. Her last remark after the accident was, "God help my mother!" Mrs. DOYLE was frantic with grief, and attracted the heartfelt sympathies of a crowd of neighbors by her cries and lamentations.

Coroner H. H. ROBERTS summoned a jury, and an inquest was held last evening. A number of witnesses were sworn. J. DIMBLEBY, engineer on the Black River locomotive, deposed that he neither saw nor heard of any accident at the time; the engine was backed up very slowly, and the bell was rung all the time.

DENNIS POWELL, who saw the accident, thought the engine backed up very slow; saw something under the tender, and at first supposed it was a dog; saw the freight train on the Central at the time; witness ran up and found the girl, when she was soon after picked up by Mr. BURKE and Mr. POWERS. The testimony was closed by the evidence of Dr. SPEARS as to the extent of the injuries.

After closing the evidence, the jury deliberated for three hours. The result of their investigations was the finding of *two separate verdicts*, each signed by seven jurors. They read as follows:

FIRST VERDICT.

That JULIA ANN DOYLE came to her death by being run over by the Black River Railroad engine, on the evening of the 18th inst., which appears to be accidental, but the jurors strongly censure the managers of said road for not having a light on the engine.

(Signed)—Joseph W. Newland, B. Richardson, M. Dwyer, David B. Roberts, Thomas Davis, Wm. Clevesly, Robert A. Jones.

SECOND VERDICT.

That JULIA ANN DOYLE came to her death by being run over by the engine on the Black River Railroad, and the jurors consider the managers of said road highly culpable in neglecting to place a light on said engine.

(Signed)—Thomas Spears, Thomas Gibney, Edward Martin, P. Dwyer, James Dwyer, Daniel Hitchings Thomas J. Syms.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer*, Aug. 19, says

Last night's down freight-train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, numbering twenty cars, five of which were loaded with cross-ties, met with an accident near Summitville, about 81 miles from this city. Some of the ties had become loose in some way and dragged along the ground, and eventually threw the cars from the track, just before going over the bridge. The bridge gave away, and nine cars went through into the creek, falling a distance of 25 feet, and were badly smashed. The engine and other cars passed over safely. The brakeman was slightly bruised, but the rest of the force—five men in all—were not injured. The bridge was not defective at all, the mischief having been caused by a projecting tie which severed one of the cords of the bridge.

A Second Crossing of Genesee Falls by De Leve.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 24.

Shortly after the hour of noon yesterday crowds of citizens and strangers began to wend their way towards the Great Falls, to witness the second performance of M. DE LAVE upon his tight rope. The sun's rays came down with scorching effect, but a great degree of relief was afforded by a stiff breeze which had prevailed all day. When we entered Falls' Field at 3½ o'clock, it is safe to say that the number of people in position to witness the exhibition on the rope was not far from *twenty-five thousand!* Many estimates ran over thirty, but none less than twenty. Every available spot along the high banks, the roofs and windows of buildings, along the brink of the Falls in Parson's quarry, on the large island nearly under the rope, under the banks and along the margin of the water—in short, on almost every available spot, above and below, and on each side, where a foothold could be obtained, there people, with bumps of curiosity largely developed in their craniums, were to be found.

The rope this time was in perhaps better condition than on the occasion of the first walk—being dry; but although several guys had been added, they were imperfectly tightened and permitted a great deal of sway. At about 4 o'clock M. DE LAVE appeared at the Falls Field end of the rope attired as before, except that upon his back hung the "garters," about three feet in length, used by rope performers in their exhibitions. Without any delay he seized his balancing pole and rapidly walked out upon his perilous journey. Arriving about midway on the rope he dropped to a sitting posture, and there gave the most daring and thrilling performance ever witnessed on the rope, or rather under it. He first stretched himself in all the reclining positions possible. Then taking the garters from his back he fastened one end of each to the rope, and the other ends about his ancles; dropping down head foremost, swinging his body and arms, he thus hung for several seconds, his feet three feet from the rope above, with the frightful abyss and cataract yawning and roaring beneath and beside him. Regaining the rope with catlike nimbleness, the garters were changed, and he hung suspended by one leg and arm, and by one leg alone. After going through various other minor feats, he let himself down with the garters about his wrists, and thus hung suspended beneath the rope until many feared he had not sufficient strength to regain his position. He was, however, up in a jiffy, and, after sitting a brief period, jumped to the rope and proceeded to the west side amid vociferous shouts of applause from the admiring throng. A horse was there in readiness, and, leaping into the saddle, M. DE LAVE rode down under the Falls, it is said to receive such reward as those who were enjoying the sights gratis might see fit to give, but with what success we have not learned.

After the lapse of some fifteen minutes he appeared on the west side for the return trip. Walking out to about the centre he stopped to make good his promise to stand upon his head. This he did twice, facing east and west, and then, without pole or any support or balance, stood erect upon his feet. Turning two or three somersaults around the rope, he returned to Falls Field, tramping the rope in such a careless and rollicking style as to convince all that he was perfectly at home. He was again greeted with rapturous applause and retired.

M. DE LAVE will appear again on Wednesday of next week, when the performance will be varied and equally wonderful and exciting.

Blondin Crosses the Niagara River with a Cook-Stove, and Cooks an Omelet.

From the Buffalo Express of Yesterday.

The crowd gathered at the Falls yesterday to witness another of BLONDIN's performances upon the rope, although large and numbering many thousands, was somewhat the smallest, we should say, that has yet been collected, and hardly more than two-thirds as great as that of the last occasion. BLONDIN's performance would have been accounted in the outset of these exhibitions a marvelous one; but after the great, overshadowing and unsurpassable feat of last week, it could not seem very astonishing, nor produce any very thrilling degree of interest in the minds of the spectators. It was more of a curious and laughable spectacle than an exciting one, and might be by many preferred to the terribly great performance of last Wednesday.

BLONDIN first crossed from the American to the Canadian shore in manacles; a collar about his neck—a chain pendant to his arms—and two others from his wrists to his ankles. The fetters were not very weighty, and could not have materially interfered with his performances, or added very greatly to the fatigue of the journey. During the passage he performed most of the feats previously exhibited,—standing upon his head, hanging beneath the rope, swinging his body under it, backward, sustained by the arms with the elbows bent, &c., all difficult and daring in the extreme, but by BLONDIN himself made common-place and simple. The return performance was the most interesting. After a stay of fifteen or twenty minutes upon the Canadian shore, he started back with a cook stove swung upon his back, the culinary appurtenances thereto consisting of saucepan, ladle, sundry dishes and a pair of bellows, securely fastened upon the stove. It must not be imagined that the stove he bore upon his back was a full-sized cast iron "Victor," neither must it be fancied a miniature affair—a disguised spirit lamp-chafing dish. It was a goodly-sized, properly-fashioned cooking stove, made of Russia sheet iron, and boasting of a smoke-pipe about two feet in height. Arrived at the centre of the rope BLONDIN secured his pole and proceeded with nonchalance to make preparations for "camping." Unslinging his stove he placed it upon the rope before him, sat down, and with some pitchey, combustible material built his fire, exciting it with the bellows, and soon raising a smoke which proved the genuineness of the preparations for cooking. When a proper degree of heat had been attained he produced his eggs, broke them into his dish and threw the shells into the river. The omelet was prepared with all the skill of a *chef de cuisine*, and when it was complete he lowered it to the deck of the *Maid of the Mist*, where, we doubt not, it was divided into the smallest possible shares, and eagerly treasured by the passengers. Gathering up his "hotel" BLONDIN readjusted it upon his back, and quickly landed himself and it upon the American shore, amid the loud cheers of the throng.

Commencement at Oberlin College.

From the Cleveland Leader, Aug. 24.

Yesterday the commencement exercises of the Ladies' Department of Oberlin College were held in the immense Oberlin Church. The exercises were to commence at 1½ o'clock, but long before that hour the roads leading to the village were thronged with those from all the country about, eager to secure seats in the church. Seats had been reserved for the young ladies of the Institution, and at the hour they formed in procession across Tappan square in double file. The ranks extended entirely across the square, forming a most beautiful sight. All were dressed in white, with green garlands about the waist, and as they marched to the church with heads uncovered, the effect was most charming and impressive. They occupied the two sides of the gallery, and no more beautiful sight ever greeted the eyes of those below than that great white cloud presented, hovering over and around the silvered heads of the Professors in the pulpit. It was "not merely a beautiful, but a solemn sight, to see this array of the future wives and mothers of our land," said an old bachelor at our right, and he was right; the destinies of half the country may be in the hands of that white-robed galaxy.

The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, which it has not been usually until the second day. Probably there were not less than three thousand persons within its walls.

The graduating class numbered twenty-five, being much the largest class that has ever gone out from the institution. Brief mention is made below of their several essays, the report being necessarily much more brief than we could wish. The essays were all good, and showed an amount of talent surpassed, we believe, by no graduating class of any institution. In the absence of President FINNEY, Prof. MORGAN officiated in his place.

Last evening the Rev. WM. PARSONS, of Mass., delivered a discourse to the graduating classes.

This morning at 8 o'clock the graduating exercises of the gentlemen's department will commence.

In the afternoon the Theological Class will graduate. This evening the grand concert will be given, at which the Oratorio of David will be performed by the full choir. It will be an occasion worthy the crowd which will gather in the spacious church.

ANOTHER BATCH OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—The Boston *Atlas and Bee* is not altogether satisfied with the batch of Presidential candidates whose biographies have recently been published by Mr. D. W. BARTLETT, and therefore proposes the following list for the people to select their next President from: "N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Gov. Sam Houston, of Texas; William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine; H. S. Lane, of Indiana; Gen. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Senator Trumbull, of Illinois; Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois; Senator Slidell, of Louisiana; Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts; Senator Broderick, of California; Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana; Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky; John M. Read, of Pennsylvania; B. F. Wade, of Ohio; John Van Buren, of New-York; Gov. Bissell, of Illinois; Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; Gen. Pierce, of New-Hampshire; Horatio Seymour, of New-York; Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Senator Collamer, of Vermont; H. Winter Davis, of Maryland; Frank P. Blair, of Missouri; Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina; Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee; Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio; Tom Corwin, of Ohio; Carl Schurz, of Missouri; Gov. Bingham, of Michigan; Major-Gen. Winfield Scott, Major-Gen. Wool, of New-York; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and other gentlemen too numerous to mention!

ACCIDENT TO MAJOR MORDECAI'S FAMILY.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, of Thursday, says: Major MORDECAI, of the West Troy State Arsenal, and family, started on the train of Monday morning to visit Lake George. On leaving the railroad at Moreau, the party took the stage, the Major, his wife and daughters getting inside, and the son upon the deck of the coach. While the driver was strapping the baggage at the boot, the horses became frightened, and the young man being, from his position, unable to get hold of the reins, they ran for some distance, upsetting the coach. The young man was thrown down, but was not seriously hurt. The party inside were more or less injured. One of the young ladies was badly cut on the face. Mrs. MORDECAI was several injured, and the Major himself did not entirely escape harm. The Major and his family were taken to the house of WM. H. WARREN, where they were provided for, and Tuesday morning Mr. VIELE, of West Troy, being advised of the accident, went up to Moreau, and brought the party down in the afternoon train.

A Convention of Delegates from the agricultural societies in Southern Pennsylvania, appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a model and experimental farm in one of those counties, met in the rooms of the Society for Promoting Agriculture in Philadelphia, Aug. 18, and appointed a Committee to prepare an address to the public.

Affairs in Texas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 18.

The arrival of the steamship *Suwanee*, Capt. CROWELL, gives us dates from Galveston to the 10th inst.

In regard to the result of the election the *Civilian* (Galveston) has the following paragraphs:

"Election returns now come in but slowly. The large majorities already reported for Gen. HOUSTON leave the election for Governor no longer in doubt. Out of 100 counties from which returns had come to hand yesterday, HOUSTON had majorities in 70, and RUNNELS in 21.

CLARK is still believed to have been elected Lieutenant-Governor, and WHITE Commissioner of the Land Office; but the returns for these offices are far less complete than those for Governor.

HAMILTON seems certainly to have been elected to Congress, though many counties are not reported. It is believed, however, that the majorities of all these parties will increase as the returns become more complete."

The following melancholy tragedy was enacted in Galveston the 12th inst.:

"A man named THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN, who had just arrived from New-Orleans proceeded to a house of ill-fame in search of his wife. Having found her, he endeavored to induce her to return with him to New-Orleans, but did not succeed, after an hour's persuasion. He then stabbed her, and, drawing a revolver, shot both her and himself. They died upon the spot."

A letter in the Dallas *Herald*, dated the 10th inst., says:

"The young man recently found in the upper part of Dallas County, near the Ellis county line, partly buried in a mud hole, supposed to have been murdered for money, was from Fort Worth, and named ENGLISH. The murderer has been arrested and hung in the presence of two or three hundred citizens, there being conclusive evidence against him, together with his own confession. He was a negro man, belonging to Mr. BLANTON, living near the place where the body was found."

The San Antonio *Herald*, of the 8th inst., has the following singular casualty from lightning, in that neighborhood:

"JOSEPH MCMASTER and two brothers by the name of MCCOMBS, were hunting horses on the Honda, when about 15 miles from home, a flash of lightning struck them, setting fire to the clothing of two of them, and shooting off one of their guns. The lightning stunned the whole of them severely, so that it is not known how long they remained insensible. When the MCCOMBS came to their senses, MCMASTER was so badly burned that they left him for dead, and went home for relief. The neighbors went next morning, and found him still alive, but horribly burnt. He was taken home and lived some twelve days, when he expired."

The crops in Tarrant County and the northwestern portion of Dallas, appear to be satisfactory.

The *State Gazette*, of the 10th inst., says:

"A collision has taken place between a portion of the command of Capt. BROWNE, and the Camanches of the Reserve. The latter were found in the country outside the Reserve, and treated as hostile Indians. In a fight with them there was one Indian killed on the spot, and three mortally wounded. The loss to our men was Private O'BRYAN, severely wounded in the hip, and Private TERRY, in the leg—neither, we believe, mortally."

The same paper also says that Capt. H. RYAN'S company of "Lampasas Guards" is doing effectual service in keeping the Indians at a distance. It is composed of seven scouting squads, who go out weekly in search of Indians.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Isaac Otis died in Boston, Aug. 21, at an advanced age. He was of Puritan descent, and resided in early life in Massachusetts, where he married the daughter of Capt. Oliver Smith, of Walpole. He was educated at the Seminary in Wrentham, under the charge of the Rev. William Williams, a retired Professor of Brown University. He removed in 1816 to Orange County, N. Y., and by his enterprise a village soon grew up, to which he gave his name, and where he was Postmaster from 1819 to 1828. Here (Otisville) he transacted mercantile business, and held a variety of public trusts in the town, until his removal to Philadelphia in 1831. He was elected a member of the Common Council of that city from 1835 to 1849, and was Chairman of the Committee on behalf of the city in erecting Girard College. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison, Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which office he held for two years. Business soon after called him to reside in New-York, where he was head of the firm of Otis & Co., and was elected in 1851 President of the Hanover Bank. He retired from this position in 1853, and was instrumental in founding the Atlantic Bank, and became its President on its organization in 1853.

The Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, formerly speaker of the lower House of Congress, died at Carlisle, Ind., Aug. 22, aged 60. Mr. DAVIS was for many years a member of the State Legislature of Indiana and speaker of the House of Representatives of that State. Afterwards he was elected to Congress, where he served for twelve years, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1846. He acquired high distinction in that body as a presiding officer. On his retirement from Congress, Mr. Polk appointed him Commissioner to China, and subsequently Mr. Pierce appointed him Governor of Oregon Territory. This latter position he resigned after a few months' service, and returned to Indiana, where he was again elected to the Legislature, and again chosen Speaker of that body. Mr. DAVIS was President of the Baltimore Convention in 1852, which nominated Gen. Pierce for the Presidency.

Died on the 13th inst., at the residence of her son, the Rev. Peter O'Connor, the distinguished curate of Croghan, Margaret, relict of the late Alderman H. O'Connor, J. P., Ex-Mayor of Sligo. The funeral of the deceased lady was attended by almost all the Catholic people of Sligo, and the clergy of the town and the two adjoining dioceses were present to pay the last sad tribute of respect to her memory. She was laid in the family vault beside the body of her husband.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Concerning the tea culture, the Washington *Star* says: "A letter has recently been received by the Commissioner of Patents, from Mr. Robert Fortune, London, in which, after congratulating the Commissioner on the great success which has attended the efforts to propagate the tea plant in this country, from the seeds which were forwarded by him from China; remarks that as much has been done in one year for the United States as was done in three for the Government of India, owing to the experience which time and opportunity has given him. He trusts that many of the other vegetable productions which he sent have also been raised, as they would doubtless succeed admirably in some parts of our large dominion. He will, he says, take great pleasure in answering the carefully drawn up questions proposed by the Commissioner. He has no doubt, from his experience in China, that he will be enabled to give such answers as will prove valuable to all who desire to attempt the cultivation of tea in the United States."

A mysterious case of poisoning was recently discovered on a Texas plantation. The Harrison *Republican* says: Capt. Garlington C. Dial, a planter who resides about three miles west of Marshall, has recently lost three negroes, and has at present about nine sick, with perhaps others slightly affected. According to the statement of Dr. W. H. Dial, made in our presence a few days ago, after the death of the negroes, a well in the negro quarter was cleansed out, and in it was found a bag containing a bottle of strychnine, a paper of arsenic, a quantity of corrosive sublimate, rat poison, and perhaps other poisons. This compound mixed gradually with the water would kill by degrees, and when death ensued might baffle the analysis of the physician in a *post-mortem* examination.

The boundaries of the Indian lands in Kansas and the Cherokee neutral territory have just been officially established, for the purpose of limiting the extent of the New-York Indian lands, which are being subdivided in order to allot 320 acres to each of such of the New-York Indians as may have removed upon the land under the provisions of the treaties of 1838 and 1842 with those Indians, and for the further purpose of segregating the residue of the reserve and declaring it public land.

Accounts from New-Hampshire speak of a severe drought. A letter from Bristol, N. H., dated Aug. 22, says: "We are having a most severe drought, and my corn, &c., which appeared promising two weeks ago, will, I fear, be destroyed. We have had only two showery days for two months." Another letter from Plymouth, N. H., says that all the rain in that vicinity for six week's past, would not equal half an hour's steady rain, and fears were entertained that the standing crops would prove an utter failure.

An attempt was made a few days since to tear up a portion of the track of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. The road ran through the land of one J. C. Tryon, at Grand Rapids, and Tryon and his brother tore up the rails, but were arrested before any serious mischief had been done.

The Dayton and Michigan Railroad was opened through, last week. It is 140 miles in length, extending from Dayton, Ohio, to Toledo, the western terminus of Lake Erie, and passing through a section rich in manufacturing facilities.

It is proposed to construct a new railroad in New-Jersey, to connect Danville with the Bloomfield Railroad, running through Boonville, Pine Brook and Paterson. Books of subscription are to be opened in September.

[Advertisement.]

TO BUYERS OF FISH AND PROVISIONS.

If you want first-rate articles at low prices send your orders to

GEO. C. PARKER & BRO.,
No. 259 Washington-st., New York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS-APPARATUS—For making gas from crude rosin; is warranted to make the richest gas at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method, in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers guaranteed great savings by using my Apparatus. The Mansion-House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and makes its own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton, and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Ticdoulourcux, that worst of pains, is mastered by these Pills. We have any quantity of testimonials proving their wonderful efficacy after a few doses. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 25.

$4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86¾	1130	N. Y. Cen. R.			74
12,000	do	86¾	250	do		b60	74
10,000	Mo. State 6s	82¾	50	do		b30	74
16,000	do	82¾	100	do		s30	73¾
10,000	do	b60 82¾	50	do		s50	73¾
50,000	do	83¾	100	do		s60	73¾
15,000	do	b60 82¾	250	do		s30	73¾
5,000	Erie R. 1st m. b	88	100	do		b15	74
1,000	Erie R. 3d m. b '83	65¾	250	do		b10	74
4,000	do	66¾	150	do			74¾
5,000	Ill. Freeland bds.	95	100	do		s10	74
5,000	L. C. & Mil L. G. B.	16¾	100	do		s15	74
1,000	Chi & R. Is. Bds.	80	200	do		b50	74¼
25	Bk. of New-York	162	300	do		s30	74
10	do	162¼	50	do		b3	74¼
25	Tradesmens Bank	103	100	Harlem R. Pref'd			36
10	Merch. Ex. Bank	95¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. bnwk			44¾
50	Bank of Commerce	97	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.			25
36	Amer. Ex. Bank	100	50	do		s30	23¾
50	Canton Company	18	200	do		s60	23¾
50	do	17¾	50	do			23¾
100	do	17¾	100	Panama Railroad			118
5	Del. & Hud Ca. Co.	92¾	50	do		s60	115¾
68	Cumb. Coal Pref.	15	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.			63¾
60	Pacific Mail S. Co.	79	150	Gal. & Chic. R.		b60	67
850	do	79¾	50	do		b30	67
100	do	79¾	100	do			67
150	do	s30 79	50	do		s30	67
500	do	b60 79¾	100	do		s60	67
520	do	b60 79¾	300	do			67¼
100	do	b30 79¾	250	do		b60	67¾
225	do	s3 79	100	do		b30	67¾
1040	Chi. & R. I. R.	65¼	100	do		b10	67¾
350	do	b45 65¼	150	do			67¾
48	do	65	100	do		b50	67¾
450	do	s60 65	100	do		b10	67¾
50	do	b30 65¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R.		b30	23
180	Mil. & Miss R.	4	100	do		b10	23
700	Reading Railroad	44¾	300	do			23

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	101¾	100	Pacific Mail S. Co.			79
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86¾	200	Reading Railroad			44¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	82¾	100	do			44¾
1,000	Erie R. 3d m. b ex.	73	400	do		s10	44¾
10	Bank of Commerce	97	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.		s15	24
20	Chatham Bank	99	100	do			24¾
100	Cumb. Coal	15	200	do			24¾
300	N. Y. Central R.	74¾	200	do			24¾
100	do	b30 74¾	17	Panama R.			116
600	do	twk 74¾	120	Gal. & Chi. R.		s60	67¾
300	do	b10 74¾	50	do			67¾
100	do	b30 74¾	50	do		s10	67¾
300	do	b10 74	450	Chi. & R. I. R.			65
500	do	74	100	do		s30	64¾
38	Harlem R. pref.	36¾	90	Brook'n City R.			120
200	do	s60 35¾					

THURSDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

The improvement in business on the Stock Exchange continues and the market gains substantial strength daily as we draw near the active movement of the new crops. The feeling in favor of the Western Road Stocks is strengthened today by telegraphic advice of the fall of Exchange on the East, which implies a heavier Grain movement, and of a larger traffic on the Galena line the third week in August. The other Roads leading into Chicago are expected soon to follow this first significant sign of what is to be done with the new Grain crop in Illinois, and although the largest additional advance was made on the Galena shares to-day, [the demand for Rock Island, Michigan Guaranteed and Cleveland and Toledo was also quite strong. The leading movement of the market continues to be in New-York Central, the number of dealers being as three to one by comparison with any other Stock. The advance to 73¾@¾ at the close yesterday afternoon was followed up this morning by large sales, at 74@74⅛@74¼, and on the Street as high as 74⅜ ℔ cent. At the Second Board there was some realizing at 74¼@74 ℔ cent., and the market finally left off 73¾@74 ℔ cent. The business of the day in Central is about 6,000 shares. When Galena was first called, 67 ℔ cent. was bid, buyer 60 days, then 67, sales for cash, and subsequently at 67¼@⅜@½, and on the Street as high as 68 ℔ cent. At the Second Board 67⅜, seller 60 days, and 67¾ cash, and subsequently 67¼@⅜, finally closing 67⅜ ℔ cent., against 66¾ yesterday afternoon. The third week in August gave the Road $28,183, against $24,999 same week last year, making for the three weeks $67,566 against $66,635 same time last season. The demand for Rock Island, without appearing to come from any particular quarter, carried the price to 65¼ ℔ cent., closing in the afternoon 65@64⅞ ℔ cent. Toledo advanced to 23 ℔ cent.; Michigan Guaranteed to 25@25¼, closing 24⅜ sales. Michigan Central was steadier in price than yesterday, but no large speculative transactions. In Pacific Mail there was a good business, and at a further advance in price to 79@79¼, closing 79¼@79¼ ℔ cent.; and the business in Panama was at 116 ℔ cent. Both stocks are somewhat stimulated by the announcement, this morning, of the joint arrangement of the two Companies for the new Aspinwall line, comprising the recently purchased Collins steamers. It is also now understood that this arrangement will withdraw from the market (as the sellers' options fall due,) and place in the strong hands of the recent owners of the Collins line, 4,500 shares Pacific Mail stock, leaving about 30,000 shares in the hands of the public, divided up among 700 or 750 shareholders. Some of the current deliveries of the Stock for the *Bear* account are said to involve a difference of $15@$20 ℔ share, the sales having been made at 70@72 ℔ cent. before the last half-yearly dividend of 10 ℔ cent. Other contracts have yet to come in at 65 ℔ cent., less the $10 dividend. The Coal Stocks were again in demand—Delaware at 92¾ ℔ cent.; Pennsylvania, 82½@83; Cumberland, 15@15½, and Reading, 44½, with large purchases of the last named for cash and seller 10 days. About $120,000 Missouris were taken at full rates, cash and buyer 60 days. Tennessees were steady, and Virginias rather lower. In Railway Mortgages, there was a further advance of 2 ℔ cent. in Erie Firsts, and ½ ℔ cent. in the Thirds, while the over-due Seconds were not quite so firm. Illinois Centrals, both Construction and Freeland, were firm. The general market in the afternoon was less buoyant on part of the Railway Share list, but not weak enough to induce any very decided opposition from the recent speculators for the fall.

In money, we quote discounts on strictly prime indorsed bills falling due in all this year, at 7@7½ ℔ cent., and fair paper 8@9 ℔ cent. For bills running into next year, say 5@6 months, ½@1 ℔ cent. is added to these rates. The terms on demand loans are 5½@6 ℔ cent., with exceptionable transactions on select [collateral, at 5 ℔ cent., where the lender is the applicant.

The Foreign Exchange Dealers and Bullion Brokers have not done much yet for Saturday's steamers; the business in both departments awaiting the European news from Halifax and the Gold and Silver arrivals from New-Orleans and California. Bills on London 1.